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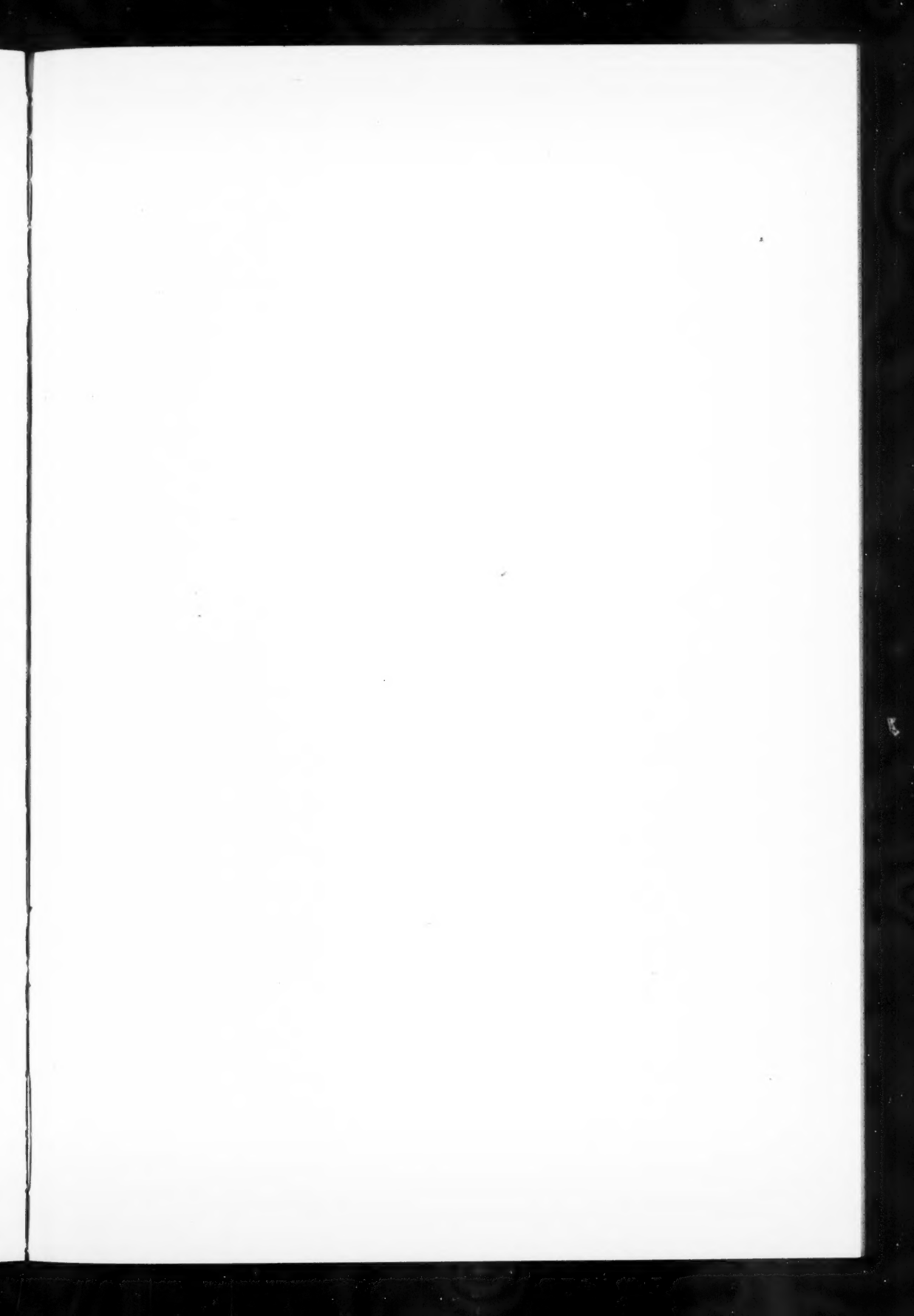
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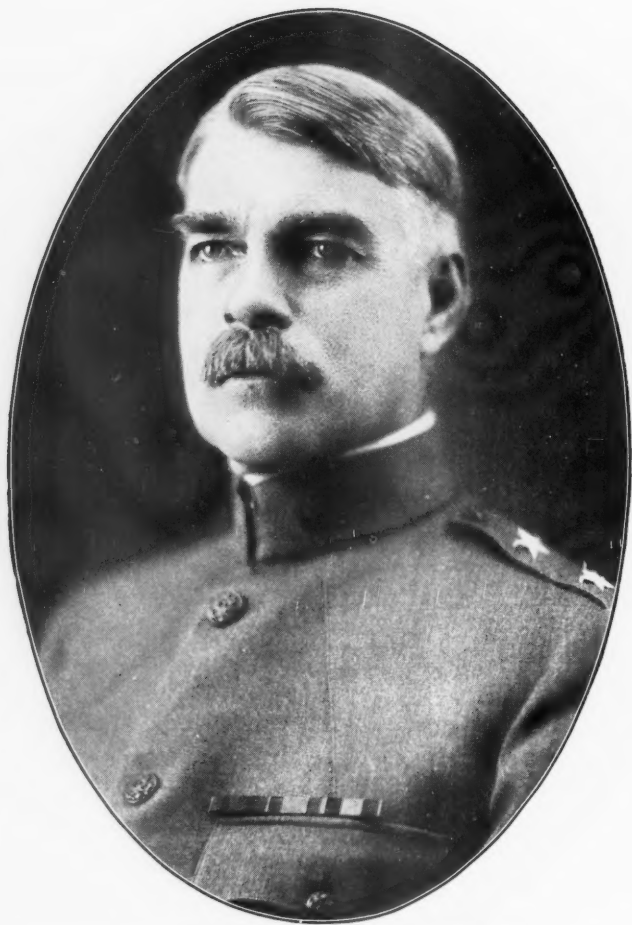
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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLARD A. HOLBROOK
Chief of Cavalry, U. S. Army

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A Few Words to the Cavalry

BY

Major-General WILLARD A. HOLBROOK, Chief of Cavalry

RECENT CONGRESSIONAL action compels reorganization of the cavalry. It is hoped that the organization, adopted as a result of much study on the part of various boards, will be accepted as a reasonably satisfactory solution of a difficult problem, and that all will get into the game with the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness so essential to success.

The cavalry has at this time a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency by making itself ready to meet the demands of any emergency, in spite of a limited personnel.

Leaders of the World War agree that cavalry remains, as always, an essential part of a well-organized army; that it has played an important part in every war of modern times, and that it will continue so to do. This is clearly shown in the report of the A. E. F. Cavalry Board, convened after the signing of the Armistice. Its notes on "Operations of Allied Cavalry" are an inspiration to every true cavalryman, confirming him in the belief that his part in the team-play is essential, and that it is up to him to know the game and to play his part helpfully and with greatest effect.

Mobility and fire-power must be maintained at the highest standard, as well as readiness for mounted action. Proficiency in any one of these rôles must not be to the detriment of the others, but rather an inspiration to excel in all. It is generally found that a well-turned-out troop shows a corresponding excellence all along the line.

Duty with troops should be sought as furnishing the best opportunity for professional excellence and advancement. Such assignment, especially of officers in the higher grades, may be taken as evidence that such officers have, in the opinion of the Classification Board, records which justify their selection for the most important of all duties, that of command. While much will be ex-

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pected of commanders, it will be the purpose of this office to equalize the assignment of specialists in the several regiments, so that there may be equal opportunity for efficiency in training.

The Chief of Cavalry, in entering upon the duties of his newly created office, sends his cordial greetings to all members of the service and bespeaks their hearty co-operation in all matters tending to build up the morale, esprit, and efficiency of this corps.



A Plea for the Saber

BY

Major-General JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, U. S. A.

(Commanding General, Third Army, A. E. F.)

THERE WAS a mounted charge, with the saber, by a portion of the 6th Cavalry against the Boxers near Tientsin, in 1900—nearly 20 years ago. There may be a few American soldiers who have served in the British cavalry, and we have one or two officers who have been on duty as observers with the cavalry of foreign armies during the World War; but, as a general proposition, it may be stated that no American officer or soldier now in the army has ever wielded a saber in battle. Accordingly, we find an abundance of positive opinion and vigorous assertion as to the worthlessness of the saber in modern war.

Some of those who approach consideration of the subject of armament of cavalry with less assurance prefer to consult with distinguished officers who have actually used the saber in battle and with able observers in campaigns where mounted troops took a prominent part.

Several French cavalry officers have stated that one reason for the scarcity of cavalry battles on the Western Front was the fact that the German cavalry avoided mounted combat, preferring to use their cavalry as a lure, taking refuge behind wire, other obstacles, and machine-guns. During the period of trench warfare there was no opportunity to use mounted troops; and when the Allies assumed the offensive, in 1918, the Germans had practically no cavalry left. We turn, therefore, to the campaigns in Asia Minor, which furnish brilliant examples of all forms of cavalry action, accomplished under very difficult conditions as to water supply and transportation.

During the dry season, April to October, 1917, the British, in their position along the Wadi Ghuzze, were occupied in improving their lines of communication and supply. It is to be regretted that during this period a brigade of American cavalry, with pack-trains, machine-gun squadrons, motor trucks, and caterpillar tractors, was not sent to form a part of the command known as the "Desert Mounted Corps," for it is believed that experiences in the Palestine Campaign and comparison with the armament of other mounted troops would have enabled us to arrive at a definite decision as to the value of the saber.

In the "Desert Mounted Corps" there were 15 regiments from Australia and New Zealand armed only with rifle and bayonet, 14 regiments of yeomanry armed with rifle and sword similar to our saber, and a camel brigade armed with rifle and bayonet. In the opposing force there was one division of cavalry, but

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it was so worthless that it never made appearance in mounted action. The use of the sword in this campaign was limited to action against Turkish infantry and artillery.

While the habitual action of the cavalry was dismounted, with the rifle, there were six distinct and successful mounted charges, all of which attained their objectives and achieved important results. The charge near Huj was against rear-guard artillery. In action against Beersheba the Australians charged with bayonet in hand. It stands to reason that a 36-inch sword would have been a more satisfactory hand weapon than a 17-inch bayonet.

All the charges were made in successive waves, in open order, corresponding to our mounted skirmish line. Against cavalry in ranks, the form of attack would probably have been different.

As a result of the experiences in campaigns of the World War, the abandonment of the lance is contemplated in various countries because it is a great handicap to effective use of the rifle, but the abolition of the saber is not even being considered in any of the European armies. Neither Field Marshal Haig, nor General Allenby, nor his chief of staff, General Howard-Vyse, makes the slightest suggestion to that effect.

In the charge and the consequent imminent bodily contact with the enemy, it is necessary for the soldier, mounted or dismounted, to have something in his fist on which to concentrate his physical energy and divert his mind from the dangers to which he is exposed. I believe that the trigger of a pistol does not provide this outlet for physical energy. That in the excitement of combat the pistol might be dangerous to its friends is seen in the extreme precaution attending instruction in mounted pistol practice in time of peace.

Moreover, while with a simplified course fairly good efficiency can be attained with the saber in a few weeks, it would take a relatively long period of training for green troops, such as would swell our ranks in time of war, to make the pistol a dependable weapon.

Without going into psychological reasons for the retention of the saber, I will have to be shown examples of successful use of the pistol in actual combat with other mounted troops before I can agree to its substitution for the saber in all forms of cavalry charge. For the charge against infantry, our cavalry would probably have used the line of foragers, with the pistol; yet we must have some misgivings about that form of charge when delivered in successive waves, eventually merging into one line as the objective is attained.

During the 40 years preceding the Russo-Japanese War, the bayonet had been used in our army in campaigns of the Western country, in Cuba, the Philippines, and China as little as the saber, and to many, especially the experts in target practice, its abandonment seemed a logical procedure. During the incumbency of Lieutenant General Bates as Chief of Staff, the bayonet was reduced to a mere remnant consisting of a cylindrical rod projecting about 10 inches beyond the muzzle of the rifle, and equipment of the entire army with

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that manner of weapon was in process of execution. However, when our observers came back from the Manchurian campaigns and submitted their preliminary reports, there was a hurry-call for the rehabilitation of the bayonet. This weapon now is considered indispensable, not on account of casualties inflicted therewith in battle, but on account of its moral effect and inculcation of the aggressive or offensive spirit through bayonet training.

What the bayonet is to the infantry, the saber is to the cavalry.

To sum up, therefore, I agree with our able observer in the Palestine campaign, that the armament of our cavalry—rifle, pistol, and saber—is correct, and I pronounce myself as opposed to the total abolition of the saber at the present time.

I would, however, not insist upon carrying it as ballast, but in case of field service involving no possibility of its useful employment would leave it at home.

"Touching on the rôle of cavalry, it has been proved that cavalry, whether used for shock effect under suitable conditions, or as mobile infantry, has still an indispensable part to play in modern war."—*Haig*.

Intelligence for Cavalry

BY

Major GEORGE M. RUSSELL, Cavalry

(Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, Southern Department (A. C. of S., G-2, 5th Army Corps, A. E. F.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE is information about the enemy. If it had been called that in the first place, much misunderstanding would have been avoided. The name "intelligence" lends itself rather too readily to the quips of the jocularly inclined. Intelligence officer—"intelligent" officer—what punster has ever been able to resist the temptation, though the very obviousness of this overworked wheeze should have deterred him?

One cause for misunderstanding was the fact that before going overseas the average individual came in contact with negative intelligence only—counter-espionage. Another chance for the joker—gumshoes, false whiskers, hist!

The fact is that counter-espionage is only a small part of military intelligence. During operations no echelon below the Army had anything to do with negative intelligence, and it was only a sub-section at the Army and at G. H. Q. The lower echelons were wholly, and the higher echelons chiefly, engaged in positive intelligence—the collection and coördination of information about the enemy's forces in the field.

In war of positions, intelligence developed a considerable importance. Captured prisoners gave the designation of the units in the enemy lines and usually talked freely about other units they had seen. Airplane photographs showed new work and revealed the tell-tale paths that gave away the enemy's camouflaged batteries and his most populated trenches. Men with telescopes scanned the sector for movement that would betray any intention beyond the normal life of every day. Intelligence patrols made themselves familiar with No-Man's Land and took prisoners frequently, from whom much of importance was learned about enemy intentions. All the efforts of a specialized personnel were utilized to study the enemy's habits and to watch him unceasingly.

In sector, the means for this careful watch took on a more or less permanent character. Observation posts were located in dugouts with good overhead cover, so that observation could be continued even if the posts were bombarded. These posts were connected by phone with the intelligence offices, and, in the French lines, many of the observers had been in the same sector for long periods. They knew the country opposite to them as a man knows his own back yard, and could report accurately by coördinates any happening that could be seen in enemy territory. The "plan directeur" maps were kept up to date and the construction of a new segment of trench revealed by an airplane photograph was at once plotted on the map.

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A successful offensive was, in a certain sense, a severe trial to the intelligence personnel of a well-organized sector. The observers were at once confronted by unfamiliar ground and had to install new posts; the intelligence patrols also had a new No-Man's Land with which to familiarize themselves. The topographical sections were busy plotting entirely new front lines on the "plans directeurs."

In the Meuse-Argonne operations it was futile to attempt to keep the "plans directeurs" up to date. Neither side dug any trenches worthy of the name. The ground was pitted with individual shelter holes, some of them occupied for one night only. The observation posts were not installed in dugouts, but in the open, wherever the view was good. It was something of a problem to keep up telephone communication with them. The enemy outpost zone of some depth was extremely difficult to penetrate, and intelligence patrols encountered prohibitive machine-gun fire. During periods of movement, prisoners flowed in in gratifyingly large numbers, but during periods of stabilization, which are inevitable, it was next to impossible to secure any. The conditions were quite unlike those in sector; it was still position warfare, with many analogies to open warfare.

Now, Intelligence, despite the jar to its carefully worked-out organization, was able to produce much of value under these new conditions. The battle-order data continued to be valuable. Identifications of prisoners established, just prior to November 1, 1918, among other facts, the important one that practically all the fresh or rested enemy reserves west of the Meuse were engaged. Obviously, the time had come for the Allies to press their advantage. There was stabilization at the time, a condition that can rarely be changed into forward movement without a well-coördinated artillery preparation. Airplane photographs showed what areas were occupied by the enemy. The areas occupied were plotted on the map by intelligence, and these maps were furnished to the artillery as a guide for its concentrations. It is obviously better to know where the enemy is and to concentrate your fire there than it is to distribute that fire impartially all over the map. On November 1 the artillery concentrations were most effective.

These various conditions have been taken up with the idea of showing how the cavalry may make use of intelligence. Cavalry is *per se* an intelligence organ. Intelligence is enemy information, and the cavalry's task in the early stages of operations is security and information. Theoretically, then, cavalry is already an ideal intelligence source. But it has been demonstrated that a personnel specialized in collecting and coördinating information gives results that are invaluable to a commander. Why not, then, have such a personnel within the cavalry to insure the maximum benefit being derived from information obtained by that arm?

Both Operations and Intelligence are interested in efficient scouting, and when a force is on the move it would be difficult to draw any distinction be-

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tween a combat scout and an intelligence scout; but if an enemy individual is killed or captured, intelligence is interested in knowing exactly to what he belongs. For intelligence purposes, the report of contact with the enemy should state, if practicable, exactly what units of the enemy have been encountered; so, while it is hardly feasible to call a man in the point of an advance guard an intelligence scout, intelligence would like to train him to send in exact enemy identifications.

The relaying of information from the advance units is of immediate interest to the cavalry commander, for his plans for combat depend on it. If he is about to fight, he will hardly be preoccupied about just whom he is going to fight. But, as stated before, Intelligence has a legitimate interest in just whom. Consequently, some intelligence representative in squadron headquarters should see that full information is sent to the regiment. Similarly, a representative in the regiment transmits the information to the brigade; from there it goes to the division, and from the division to the army.

As hinted at above, the contact troops will hardly have time to separate an operations report from an intelligence report. Likewise, at squadron headquarters no attempt would be made at separation; the whole grist would be sent to the regiment. The intelligence officer of the squadron may very well be the squadron adjutant.

At regimental headquarters, however, there should be an intelligence officer who has no other duties. In this echelon, intelligence information is extracted from the squadron reports and coordinated before transmittal to the brigade.

The regimental intelligence officer should have under him, in addition to his office force, some 30 or more scouts who may be used for advance patrols on the march, for observers while the command is not moving, and for delicate missions involving separation from the command. The forerunner of the observer is the Indian, who used to lie for hours on a hill watching the country. Telescopes in the hands of observers will give them even better eyesight than the keen-eyed Indian. Observation stations should be on high ground within the line of outposts if practicable; beyond it if necessary.

It is not considered necessary to coordinate habitually information about the enemy, in a formal way, at more than one echelon between the troop and the division—that is to say, the regimental intelligence officer need be the only intelligence officer in these lower echelons who writes a daily formal report embodying the reports of the smaller units. This involves the checking of these reports against one another and calling on the lower units to explain points that are not clear. For instance, the cavalry command is in camp. The left regimental observation post, say, reports a body of enemy cavalry moving to the right across the front, so that it might presumably be seen by the next observation post to the right. This latter post has reported no such movement. The regimental intelligence officer, before reporting the move-

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ment, calls on this right post to find out if it has not seen dust or other indication of such a movement. If there is telephonic communication, he can, perhaps, warn the right observation post to be on the lookout for such a movement.

Some unit states that it is reported that there is a concentration being effected in the front of another unit. Very evidently the intelligence officer has something more to do than merely to pass that information on to higher intelligence sections. He must warn that other unit through its intelligence officer and exhort the latter to use his means to find out more about the matter.

The regiment in its search for bandits has detached its three squadrons to act independently. We will suppose that each of the three squadrons reports that it has had contact with small parties and taken prisoners who state that the chief bandit is in the immediate vicinity. If the regimental intelligence officer merely repeats the reports of the squadrons, the result will be nothing but confusion at the division. However, in all probability, the regimental intelligence officer has information from other sources that will enable him to pronounce which one of the reports is correct.

Though the squadron intelligence officer does not normally render a periodical report and forwards the reports of troops without undue delay, he should make every effort to clear up points that it appears to him might be obscure when they arrive at the regiment. By reason of his proximity to the front, he may hold the clue to something that would puzzle the regimental intelligence officer at first sight. If reports do not make sense or are ambiguous, it is obviously useless to pass them on without an expression of opinion as to what is meant or the frank statement that they are not understood. Sometimes the higher echelons are in possession of information that will clear up such dubious points, and it is well to pass them along for what they are worth. In order to save time, when a demand for an explanation may be foreseen, the lower echelons may be called on for further precision, so that further information may be given in a later report or be ready when called for from higher up. With experience, the intelligence officers will be able to sense what the higher echelons will want to have explained more fully.

Sometimes, during operations, Division G-2's would tell the Corps that they were not submitting any reports because they had received none from their regiments. They meant that they had not received any formal written reports. On the other hand, they had received innumerable messages and had heard a lot of things that would have enabled them to write a report. Their failure to do so made it necessary for the Corps to piece together such fragments as it had received during the day. The moral to this is, that during operations every intelligence officer who normally renders a report should render one, whether he has received formal reports from lower echelons or not. In such circumstances, for instance, the regimental intelligence officer would use his scouts to get him material for his report. He would likewise make a

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few observations to the squadron intelligence officers (the adjutants) on the fact that not enough was coming in from the advance elements. Here we have the obligation of the squadron adjutant; he must see that the troops report, even if they report only that they have no contact.

Similarly, the brigade intelligence officer (the adjutant) would assure the transmittal of the reports of the regimental intelligence officers to the division.

If the brigade were acting alone, some of the division intelligence section would be detailed to assist the brigade adjutant in his intelligence duties, which would then include the rendering of intelligence reports. Similarly, the regimental intelligence officer would furnish the adjutant of a detached squadron the means of compiling his own reports and detach with him a number of the regimental intelligence scouts.

It should be recognized as a principle, that every cavalry command should have its intelligence officer, some one responsible for communicating information about the enemy. This applies to every troop sent across the border into Mexico, even now. They have a fight with Mexicans. What Mexicans? How many? Who commanded them? Where are others of the same stripe? What Mexicans (by name) were friendly to our little expedition and what ones would make good guides if we ever really went in there? Even if not a living soul is seen, the maps should be checked up, water-holes noted (stating for how large a command suitable), location of any supplies of hay or grain, fuel, condition of roads (suitable for trucks, good in all weathers, etc.), river crossings—anything the detachment would want to know if it had to plan on going over the route again.

In war of positions the infantry battalion had a specialized intelligence personnel for patrolling the lines, for capturing prisoners, and for furnishing guides to combat patrols. Owing to the fact that there was an element of permanence to these lines in sector and to a certain extent, also, in the war of positions without trenches of the big offensives, it was necessary to have some men especially familiar with the particular ground in the battalion front. For cavalry troops on the move, making rarely more than over-night camps, the necessity for this particular specialization disappears. All cavalry troopers ought to be trained in obtaining enemy identifications, in locating enemy positions, in observation, and in executing raids for obtaining prisoners. When men are needed for any particular delicate missions, they should be chosen from the regimental intelligence scouts.

It will be seen from the above that the troop officers have an obligation with regard to the collection of information as well as with regard to combat. If cavalry is to justify the saying that it is the "eyes and ears" of the army, it must see all there is to be seen and hear all there is to be heard. Efficient intelligence for cavalry is dependent, then, largely upon the instruction of all the officers in the importance of certain kinds of enemy information. They must see to their means—that is, instruct all their men in scouting, observing,

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and securing of enemy identifications. Familiarity with maps is essential, so that enemy positions may be accurately reported.

Airplanes are going to be invaluable to both operations and intelligence; to operations by reporting the positions of our troops, to intelligence by reporting the positions of the enemy.

The relaying of information and the maintenance of touch between units were among the preoccupations of the Operations Section in the A. E. F., and very properly so. These functions have to do with combat. Intelligence is, of course, vastly interested in having "liaison" work well done, but it is better to have it supervised by operations. Every commander is made to realize his obligation with regard to "liaison" and to feel that it has a large bearing on the success of the action.

It should not be assumed, however, that the commander has no obligation with respect to intelligence. Some commanders have been known to consider their intelligence officers as unavoidable nuisances, engaged in some occult research of no immediate interest to the commanders. Did it never occur to the latter that some of that information about the enemy which was being sent back might be of vital interest to them? Did they read the intelligence reports? Did they consult their intelligence officers before deciding just where to deliver their attacks? And, if not, was the attack any the less costly for that omission?

Of course, the commander himself does not necessarily have to consult personally the purveyor of enemy information, if he is sure that his operations officer is doing so, or that he is, at least, reading his warning memoranda and the daily intelligence reports. The point is that this intelligence officer is one of his staff officers, a member of his team, and is entitled to the coöperation of the other members. For his part, this intelligence officer must realize his own obligation in this respect and not devote all his time to the collection of information for the higher-ups of the intelligence section, to the detriment of the local problem.

Intelligence exists for the enlightenment of operations about the enemy. Every casualty saved at the front, as a result of its activities, is a source of satisfaction to intelligence. This economy is no less gratifying to operations, of course; and so the two should work together for the common end—inexpensive victory.

The Rôle of Cavalry

BY

Colonel HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, Cavalry

WHILE THE future use of American cavalry will be in most respects in accordance with the doctrine that was accepted before the World War, its rôle should now be somewhat extended and also made more precise.

Success of cavalry is dependent upon a knowledge, on the part of the commanders of units to which cavalry is assigned or attached, of its qualities and how they may be utilized. In the past many failures to utilize cavalry, or failures on the part of the cavalry itself to accomplish what was expected, were due to lack of clear understanding on the part of high commanders as to its strategical and tactical possibilities and limitations.

A commander must understand his cavalry as well as he does his artillery. He must not attempt to use it for some hazy and undefined purpose, in accordance merely with some set formula. He must have something definite for it to do, which is clear in his own mind and which will be an indispensable service.

Cavalry is a delicate arm, whose strongest and most useful attribute, mobility, is easily destroyed by ill-considered, unnecessary, or indefinite missions. For example, widespread tasks of reconnaissance to undetermined places, to seek undefined information, and merely in accordance with some formula for the use of cavalry, is certain to fritter away the strength of the arm and to immobilize it without accomplishing any useful result. Missions of reconnaissance should prescribe where the cavalry is to go and what definite questions are to be answered.

In the exploitation of a success, or in pursuit, or in screening, or in assisting the infantry by attacking in flank or rear, or in other missions, the commander must likewise give definite, clear orders as to where he wants his cavalry to go or just what it is to do, together with sufficient explanation of his plans to enable the cavalry commander to realize the importance of the cavalry mission.

If the cavalry commander is forced to deduce his own mission, he is handicapped, and every difficulty he meets is likely to cause indecision as to what his mission really is.

This does not mean that he should not be consulted before orders are given to him. On the contrary, he should always be consulted when it is possible, and he should be taken into the confidence of the commander and his staff.

The Field Service Regulations prescribe that great latitude must be given the cavalry commander. But that should not be interpreted as freeing his commander of the responsibility of assigning a clear mission in order to accomplish some definite purpose.

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To send cavalry through a gap in the enemy's lines just because the gap exists, and with a hazy idea of doing something not previously decided upon, with the hope that in some way the cavalry will perhaps do some or all of the things that are laid down in formulas for the use of cavalry, but no one of which is paramount and necessary as a mission justifying all effort and all risk, is to destroy a useful adjunct to the command and to bring about a certain failure. On the other hand, to send it through the gap with a definite mission to seize a certain position before the enemy can bring up his reserves to occupy it, or to seize a certain river crossing, to capture certain important stores known to be located at a certain dump, or to close a certain avenue of escape to the hostile artillery or infantry withdrawing before our own infantry, or a similar, clear, well defined, and very important mission which will materially aid in gaining a favorable decision, would often be proper and justify all risk involved. From the very nature of the arm, cavalry must often take a chance and assume great risks to accomplish any important results. But its mission must be important and there must be no doubt as to exactly why the risks are to be assumed.

The cavalry should not be ordered to do something just because it is available, any more than artillery should be ordered to fire its guns in the air without some definite target. In the absence of some important result to be attained, for which the commander would ask for cavalry if he did not already have it in his command, he should not hesitate to allow it to rest, recruiting the strength of its horses and men and storing its energies for some positive and indispensable service which may at any time become of paramount importance.

Under commanders who know cavalry and who know how to use it as well as they know how to use their infantry, their artillery, or their engineers, the use of American cavalry will be extended and made more important than ever.

The usefulness of cavalry is dependent upon its mobility and its fire-power. Mobility—to arrive quickly at the designated scene of action, to maneuver, to spread out over wide spaces if necessary, to concentrate quickly, to attack suddenly and swiftly and by surprise, or, after striking a blow, to escape from superior numbers of the enemy. Mobility—to cross rapidly fire-swept zones, so as to present a difficult target; and to arrive, without destructive losses, at close quarters with the enemy. Fire-power—to take full advantage of the situation in which its mobility has placed it.

Maximum mobility and maximum fire-power are incompatible. Cavalry organization and equipment must be such as will permit great mobility and sufficient fire-power to reap the fruits of its mobility.

In combat the action of cavalry will be dismounted more than mounted; but the spirit of mounted combat and the inclination to use it should be carefully fostered. In any case, a cavalry leader should not resort to dismounted combat until he has first considered the feasibility of mounted combat. Against dismounted troops mounted attacks will be made by cavalry units as

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large as a brigade or possibly larger. Against mounted cavalry mounted attacks will probably be made by units as large as a squadron and rarely larger than a regiment, although it would be unwise to be unprepared to use larger units.

The combination of dismounted fire action and mounted attack will be always sought and frequently employed.

The dismounted combat of cavalry must follow the tactical principles of infantry, but its depth of deployment will not be as great. Great depth should be furnished when necessary by the infantry which follows in support. The led horses will usually be kept close to the dismounted troops. To leave the led horses some miles in the rear and to march dismounted cavalry up to engage in combat essentially as infantry is a use of cavalry which is possible, but which should rarely be resorted to.

The use of cavalry may be briefly described as follows:

Security and Information.—*Reconnaissance* still remains one of the important duties of cavalry. Aëroplanes may modify this rôle and may be of assistance in its performance; but, except in those situations where the opposing armies have become stabilized in long lines of highly organized trenches with impassable flanks, the air service will not relieve the cavalry of important missions of reconnaissance.

Isolated units of infantry and artillery in open warfare situations, regiments, brigades, or divisions, need cavalry for *advance guard*, *flank guard*, or *rear guard duty*. Improvised mounted detachments have never been sufficiently well trained for this duty.

Cavalry is always needed to *protect the flanks and rear* of an army or smaller unit acting alone. It does this not only by providing information of hostile movements in these directions, but also by resistance to the enemy, offensively or defensively.

Screening.—The screening duty of cavalry is very important. Not only does the cavalry screen the movements of a whole army by widespread detachments, but also a concentration of cavalry is of great value to screen those infantry units which are advancing to make an enveloping attack on the hostile flanks. Hostile aëroplanes are often prevented by our own air service, or by rain, fog, or darkness, from discovering these movements behind the cavalry screen.

Delaying Actions.—Cavalry will be used to delay the advance of the enemy for strategical or tactical reasons. This use of cavalry is often very important, and is made more feasible by the improvement in its fire-power weapons. Its mobility is an essential quality for this duty. Containing certain elements of the enemy or harassing his columns are duties, of a nature similar to that of delaying actions, which are frequently assigned to cavalry.

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Cavalry Sent in Advance to Seize Important Locations.—Cavalry will often be sent in advance to seize important positions, defiles, or river crossings, and to hold them till infantry can occupy them or use them. Similarly, cavalry may hold these positions to delay the advance of the enemy.

At the beginning of a war the situation may be such that a numerous cavalry may be able to overwhelm small hostile garrisons on the frontier, or pass around them and seize important towns, cities, strategical points, defiles, river crossings, railroad junctions, and to interfere with mobilization.

Combination with Other Arms in Battle.—To assist the infantry and other arms to gain a favorable decision in battle is *the most important use of cavalry*. Cavalry may aid in bringing about this decision as follows:

(a) By attacking the flanks and rear of the enemy.

(b) By reinforcing or relieving some sorely pressed unit of infantry which is about to give way and thus permit the enemy to penetrate into our lines, there being no available infantry close enough to arrive in good time to perform this duty.

(c) When the enemy is trying to withdraw under protection of covering detachments, or when his morale is poor, and where the terrain does not afford our infantry sufficient cover from fire of machine-guns and artillery to permit its advance over rather long stretches, and it is stopped by such fire, cavalry may often successfully execute a mounted attack in open order and successive lines across these open stretches, and thus capture the enemy's position. Destructive losses are avoided by the suddenness of the attack, the open order, and especially by the speed of the advance, by virtue of which the attacking lines become very difficult targets for the hostile machine-guns and artillery. Even though the first line has sustained serious losses, the succeeding lines are likely to reach the enemy with very little loss.

The cavalry is closely supported by infantry, which takes advantage of the opportunity to follow close on the heels of the cavalry and thus to secure the ground gained. Artillery supports the attack in the same way as it does the usual infantry attack.

Such use of cavalry in battle in combination with other arms may often gain, in a short time, results of the greatest importance, and success will almost always lead to the capture of large numbers of machine-guns and cannon.

This attack should, if possible, be made in the nature of a surprise or sudden "coup de main." It cannot be made against highly organized and long-established positions with many accessory defenses.

Exploitation of a Success.—In the exploitation of a success, where a sufficient gap has been made in the enemy's lines, cavalry may be thrust through the gap with one or several of the following missions:

(a) When it is anticipated that other portions of the enemy's lines will

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give way and be followed by our troops, cavalry may be sent through the gap already made to seize positions closing the avenues of escape of the enemy's infantry and artillery, and thus causing large captures or the destruction of large units.

(b) To seize railroad junctions and depots, thus cutting railroad sources of supply and reinforcement; also to seize important road junctions for similar reasons.

(c) To capture important dumps.

(d) Cutting of lines of communication between fighting units at the front and their reserves, headquarters, or supplies; also cutting lateral lines of communication between units and between several headquarters.

(e) Seizing of important positions before enemy can bring up reserves to occupy or organize them.

(f) Seizing of important bridges or river crossings and the establishing of bridgeheads.

The Pursuit.—When the enemy has been badly defeated along his whole front and not merely along a limited portion of his front—that is, his whole line gives way instead of only a gap being created—cavalry is used for the pursuit to reap the fruits of victory and not merely to exploit a success.

Since the enemy will usually succeed in the formation of some kind of a rear guard or covering force, the cavalry will be called on to execute the parallel pursuit, attacking the retreating columns in flank or even interposing itself between them and further retreat.

Covering a Retreat.—When our own forces are retreating, cavalry will be used to prevent hostile cavalry from exploiting the success of the enemy or from executing a successful pursuit. Cavalry is useful not only to prevent a hostile parallel pursuit, but also to act as the rear guard in opposition to the pursuit of hostile infantry or other troops.

When our troops are trying to withdraw from action, cavalry is often very usefully employed in relieving hard-pressed infantry units and allowing them to extricate themselves and escape from closely pressing and superior forces of the enemy.

To Defeat the Hostile Cavalry.—Whenever the hostile cavalry becomes active in the performance of important missions, or whenever it commences to interfere seriously with the execution of like missions by our own cavalry, it will be necessary for our cavalry to seek out the enemy's cavalry and to defeat it wherever found.

Minor Wars in Sparsely Settled Countries.—In minor wars or small campaigns in sparsely settled countries, the importance of cavalry compared to that of other arms will be very great, as in the past.

Under such conditions the enemy will usually resort, after the first defeats, to guerrilla warfare. Cavalry is especially well qualified to deal with such cases and to materially shorten such campaigns.

THE RÔLE OF CAVALRY

In the above outline of the rôle of cavalry it is stated that to assist the infantry and other arms to gain a favorable decision in battle is *the most important use of cavalry*. There were undoubtedly many occasions during the World War when cavalry was so used. The retreat from Mons, the extension of the flanks toward Ypres, and many occasions on the Eastern Front of which we have no authentic account, all illustrated this use of cavalry. But the most interesting and important events were those which proved the entire feasibility of the cavalry mounted attack against dismounted troops in position. These events were enacted in Palestine, where the British cavalry made strikingly successful mounted attacks against infantry supported by machine-guns and artillery and in intrenched positions without wire entanglements.

There is no doubt that some positions of the Germans on the Western Front, the taking of which cost us many casualties, could have been taken in a comparatively brief time and with comparatively small losses by a suddenly launched cavalry attack supported by the fire of artillery and machine-guns.

The development of artillery concentrations of fire and of machine-gun indirect fire during the World War has increased, instead of diminishing, the possibilities of cavalry action on modern battlefields. This is true because artillery and machine-guns can be used to support the mounted attack, and thus prevent the enemy troops from exposing themselves sufficiently to repulse the mounted attack with fire action. The enemy's fire is kept down until the cavalry has arrived at a line not over 150 or 200 yards from the hostile position. Movement under fire is the great thing, and cavalry moves so rapidly through the hostile artillery and machine-gun fire that its losses are not destructive. Successive waves of cavalry deployed at about five-yard intervals and with about 150 yards' distance between lines may thus sweep forward under conditions that would be very costly to slower-moving troops.

The striking fact in all this is that modern artillery and machine-gun fire has not wiped mounted cavalry off the slate, but, on the contrary, has made cavalry attacks possible in situations which before the war would have been considered impossible. Support by our own fire and rapid movement through the enemy's fire will often bring amazing success wherever there is the will to take a chance.

A Cavalry Charge

BY

General GOLOVINE, Russian Army

(A Russian Regimental Commander on the Eastern Front in the War, 1914-1918)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following interesting impressions were written for the *CAVALEY JOURNAL* by General Golovine, of the Russian Army, who fought all through the World War, holding many high positions. He was awarded the Cross of St. George for conspicuous bravery, which decoration corresponds to our Medal of Honor and to the British Victoria Cross. At the beginning of the war, General Golovine was in command of the regiment whose charge he describes in this article. The translation from the Russian was made by Colonel Alexandre Nicolaieff, Russian Military Attaché at Washington.]

THE SUN was nearing the horizon. The warm day was drawing to a close. It was a beautiful Polish fall—the end of August, 1914. A cavalry column consisting of thirty-two squadrons and twelve guns came into contact, near the village of Opole, with the Austro-Hungarian cavalry, which was followed by advance infantry units.

Our task was simple: to hold up as long as possible the advance of the enemy, in order to enable our infantry, which was being transported by rail, to concentrate for a general advance.

The village of Opole itself had no special military importance. Like all the villages in this part of Poland, it consisted of crowded, dirty brick houses in its center, mostly inhabited by peasants. This noisy center, with its crowded, narrow streets, was surrounded on all sides by peasant huts of wood, which differed little from the ordinary hut of a Russian village. On one side of the village of Opole was situated the farm of a well-to-do Polish landed proprietor, with a large brick house, granaries, barns, cattle sheds and stables. The village itself, except the park of the landed proprietor, was situated in a valley. The country all around was hilly. The soft slopes of the hills reminded one of the ocean surface which suddenly had become still. All was covered with well cultivated fields, on which here and there were stacks of corn not yet removed.

Woods were seen farther ahead. Their edge, in connection with the distance, was either outlined clearly or looked like indistinct strips of a grayish or a violet shade.

Farther, near the woods, were "they"—the enemy.

One who has taken part personally in even one single battle is well acquainted with the feeling of some invisible line which is drawn between him and "them."

Beyond that line is uncertainty, perhaps death. That line either comes near to you or draws back from you—sometimes you are making efforts to break it, sometimes it squeezes you—but you can feel it always.

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Every one of us before the war read descriptions of different battles. On them our idea of battle was built. The reality appeared entirely different from what it was pictured by the greater number of authors.

During the first period of fighting, I could notice that all the officers were experiencing a sort of disappointment. But the word "disappointment" does not convey exactly the meaning of the feeling which we were experiencing. When you come near either a big phenomenon or event, it always looks different than you thought it would look. This causes a certain vexation. You thought it was simple, but in fact the canvas of an enormous picture is being unrolled before your eyes. You get such a scale of new impressions that for a time you are quite at a loss.

The greatest mistake made in all the stories and descriptions of war is that the authors picture their characters as if they were heroes who are not afraid of shells and bullets and who cool-headedly consider the most complicated strategical combinations, which are executed also by cool-headed subordinates.

The first encounters in battle shatter that self-delusion. You don't see such heroes. But afterwards, when you get acquainted with the situation, you learn how to find true heroes and you learn that there is such a thing as control of the situation. It may be compared to a man who, going from the bright light into the twilight, requires a certain time to distinguish the real outlines of the surrounding objects. But the heroes whom you will find are not like the "fearless" heroes of the novels and of the historical descriptions. They are men of little conspicuousness in ordinary life.

The line which is drawn between you and the enemy is the line of death. No one likes to approach this line, and the always obliging human mind finds a thousand good reasons to avoid a further approach.

The Grodno Hussars Regiment of the Imperial Guard, which was under my command, formed a part of General T.'s cavalry and was designated as reserve. The hussars had dismounted and the squadrons were standing in groups along one of the outskirts of the village of Opole. Taking advantage of the rest, the regiment was watering and feeding the horses; some of the men were eating, while "over there" was heard the barking of the guns and the rattle of rifles and machine-guns.

Near one of the ends of the landed proprietor's farm, which end was situated on the nearest hill, a group of senior officers was standing behind big trees. They were the commander of the cavalry column, General T.; the Chief of Staff, and some liaison officers. I also was with them, being the commander of the regiment which was in reserve.

It was becoming clear from the incoming reports that the general task set for us for today, viz., to stop the Austro-Hungarian cavalry and the advanced infantry, and thus force the enemy to lose time in deploying strong forces, had been fulfilled. The day was coming to an end, and it was possible now to give

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the tired men and horses some rest; it was already the fifth day of heavy battle encounters.

But the mood of the leader of the cavalry column was not a quiet one. General T., a very brave man, who many times showed presence of mind in dangerous situations, was worried and depressed. He had received from the army headquarters several reprimands, not very courteously styled, placing blame on us for not acting energetically enough. The headquarters of the army, part of which army we formed, was one of those headquarters of the first period of the war, where inexperienced officers were of the opinion that it was possible to move army units like pawns on a chessboard, and when the work of the officers commanding the troops did not correspond with their invented ideas of a battle, they would rebuke, on behalf of the general commanding the army, those who disobeyed.

In one of the instructions just received by General T., it was stated that the general commanding the army had noticed that General T.'s cavalry does not charge the enemy on horseback "in order to smash them with lance and saber." It looked as if the army headquarters, which was some forty miles back, considered themselves more in a position to decide the means of achieving the task which had been given us.

Instructions of this sort are most harmful. They put the leader out of the equilibrium which under war circumstances it is so difficult to maintain. They even cause him to make prompt and sometimes not logical decisions, and on account of them a battle, over which in general it is so difficult to have control, assumes an entirely casual character. In such cases many lives are lost in vain.

General T., a stout man of fifty-five years, was sitting on a stump. His coat was unbuttoned. One could see how agitated he was. His sense of honor was hurt because he saw in the instructions a reproach for personal lack of boldness. It was painful to see this dear old man in such a state. The other officers standing near tried to console him, but they also felt the bitterness of an injury which had not been deserved.

Firing on the whole front was still going on. On our left, where one of our batteries was in position, the rifle fire grew more and more intense. An orderly whose horse was foaming came from the commander of the battery and brought a report saying that the battery was beginning to be fired upon with rifle fire, which was directed from the edge of the nearest wood.

On several occasions I noticed how the artillerymen, though remaining calm under the enemy's artillery fire, became somewhat nervous when the batteries became subjected to the enemy's rifle fire. In this particular case the fire could not be of any great importance; the edge of the wood was more than a thousand yards away; it was already time for us to fall back, and the folds of the country enabled us to hide our movements from a distant bombardment.

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But this insignificant event, which practically should not have had any influence on the conduct of the battle, acquired all of a sudden the greatest importance. Logical thought, which had been put out of balance involuntarily, clung to the impression which had been produced by the report of the commander of the battery while he had been momentarily alarmed. There was the opportunity for a cavalry charge, for the lack of which we had just been rebuked.

You are surprised, my readers. You, of course, think that you would consider first whether a cavalry attack in such a case was necessary; for, if it was not necessary, why hazard the material and the morale destruction of the regiment? After an unsuccessful charge, a regiment becomes morally "sick" for some time and gets timid. But you reason in this way while you are quietly seated in a chair, perhaps after a good dinner. Now just imagine that during two weeks you have not had enough sleep; that you did not eat regularly; that every day you rode over forty miles on horseback; that your nerves are strained all the time; that you are surrounded by men who also are tired and whose nerves are strained, and I assure you that your logic will be different. Do not be severe, and also bear in mind that the events in war do not follow a strictly logical course, as it is often told by historians, but have their own course. There is an internal logic in these events which is based more upon the feeling of the men than upon reason.

It was decided to add to the five squadrons of the Grodno Hussars two squadrons of His Majesty's Lancers, which also were in reserve, and to direct all seven squadrons to charge on horseback the edge of the wood from which our battery was subject to the enemy's rifle fire. After receiving this order I experienced for a few seconds a struggle within myself. It seemed to me that, as all of our cavalry was to fall back in about half an hour, it was of no use to risk such a large mass of cavalry. In case of success, this mass would be out of control, and it would be difficult to get it assembled again, on account of the late hour; but the main thing was that the result would not be equal to the risk.

I hesitated, wondering whether or not I should tell the cavalry commander my doubts. Objections of that sort are too often placed by the subordinates before the chief in order to avoid decisive action, and, to tell it frankly, the danger with which they are connected. Involuntarily I was examining myself. In this particular case, was it not on my part a desire to escape danger? But the sense of responsibility for my hussar regiment and their lives made me throw aside questions of self and go up to the General and tell him my opinion.

General T. answered me to the effect that at Begli Akhmet the Nizhni Novgorod Dragoons charged the enemy when it was dark. General T. had taken part in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 and he liked to remind us of that charge.

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Now, since the charge was decided, the chief chance of success lay in its prompt execution. Having sent an order to the regiment to tighten the girths and to line up, and having told the officers to assemble to receive my instructions, I was studying the map and checking it with the country while on my way to join the regiment.

We had to cover a distance of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles to get at the enemy. The first 600 yards we could make hidden in a valley covered with bushes; after that the country became open. It was cut by two shallow valleys running in a direction parallel to the front of the attack. One would suppose that these valleys would cover us from the fire, and I made up my mind to use these valleys in order to rest the horses. I decided to send from the front five squadrons in a deployed formation "lava."* From the left flank, where there was a small approach covered by bushes and leading to the back part of the wood, I decided to send one squadron. One could expect that in case the edge of the wood was occupied by dismounted cavalry a menace to the horseholders would certainly have an effect on the units forming the firing line on the edge of the wood. Finally I held up the 7th Squadron to serve as my reserve until the deployment of all my squadrons was accomplished.

Having come up to the regiment, I explained my plan of action. Then I waited a while to give time to the squadron which was sent out by me to get farther ahead.

Afterwards I directed the senior officer to deploy all the five squadrons and to lead them in such a way that they should pass through the valleys at a walk. I also told him that after the last valley was reached I would put myself at the head of the regiment, but in the meantime I would keep back in order to follow the movements of the squadron sent to flank the wood.

Have you ever heard the noise of a cavalry regiment getting on its horses? There is a certain poetry in this noise; it is composed of a thousand different sounds—the clanking of spurs, stirrups, sabers, and lances. It has something threatening and majestic in it. The serious faces of the officers and the soldiers reminded one at once that they were not at maneuvers, but that it was something much more serious.

The regiment deployed in the customary way and went forward, soon being hidden by the bushes. I galloped to the nearest hill. I saw at once that my flanking squadron was moving too much to the left; at the same time my liaison officer, who had been sent by me to watch from a stack of hay, with strong glasses, the edge of the wood, sent to me a report that without any doubt the edge of the wood was occupied by dismounted cavalry, and that according to some indications the enemy's men holding the horses were in the very neighborhood where the flanking squadron was ordered to go.

I decided to send in this direction another squadron which was in my reserve, and I myself went at an extended gallop to join my regiment.

*As foragers.

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When I reached the valley, the long line of the "lava" was already there.

Though the sides of the valley were gently sloping, it turned out to be deeper than I thought it was; it gave a good cover, not only from the front fire, but, thanks to the topographical features of the country on our right, also from the flanking artillery fire. The horses were panting, and my senior officer stopped the "lava" in the valley.

Presently we had to go up from the bottom of the valley and cross the open country as far as the edge of the wood.

The decisive moment had come! I confess it was a frightful moment. I could feel that the eyes of all my hussars were fixed upon me. At the time I was crossing the line of the hussars, there happened a small incident, which is very characteristic and which shows the spirit of the soldiers of the former imperial army. I recollected that my saber was not sharpened. I told my aide-de-camp, "My sabér is not sharpened." My words were heard by the hussars standing near, and I heard a distinct and firm voice coming from their rows, "All the sabers and lances of the Grodno Hussars are for you, sir." The words, pronounced in a decisive moment before the attack, made a very strong impression on me. Who said them? I never found out. It was one of the true heroes, who usually pass unnoticed in the pages of military history, but who in reality form those hidden springs which move the most important side of the war events—the morale side.

Having given the command, "Sabers for battle!" and the signal that the regiment should follow me, I began to go up the slope of the valley.

For a few seconds we still were covered from the fire directed from the wood, but after that we were quite in the open. I looked back. The broad line of the hussars was moving as at maneuvers. The commander of the battery told me afterwards that he never would forget this scene.

We were going at an extended gallop. The characteristic buzzing of the bullets was heard around us. Some shrapnel burst over our heads. The conscience became dull. I remember only one thing, that I had a boundless desire to get over the distance which separated me from the wood as soon as possible.

Very soon after the charge had begun, I noticed that the rifle fire grew weaker. As it was learned afterwards, the enemy saw the dash of our charge and, having received the news of the movement of the flanking squadron which threatened the men holding the horses, began hastily to retreat. I felt with all my senses the lessening of the danger, and it seemed to me that my horse was feeling it also. He by himself increased the speed of the gallop. I noticed a few hussars who were passing me. There arose in my senses, which were somewhat obscured at that moment, an unfriendly feeling towards them, as if they were getting in my way, and I must confess that I was not as sorry as I ought to have been when I saw some of them falling.

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I have not a clear recollection of the moment when I got into the wood. I remember that a Hungarian hussar with a carbine in his hand was running upon me, and I could not understand why he was not shooting at me. When he had come up close to me, he suddenly threw up his hands; then by my side I saw a hussar who had pierced the Hungarian with his lance.

My first distinct recollection goes back to the moment when I was standing surrounded by a group of officers and men all dismounted. I at once was struck with the idea as to why every one was shouting and gesticulating in such a way, but, looking upon myself, I saw that I also was gesticulating and trying to say something at the top of my voice. I got control of myself and was calm again.

Looking around, I saw standing near me my aide-de-camp, the orderlies, and the troop with the regimental colors. I noticed also how some of my hussars, partly in groups, partly singly, were going farther ahead into the depths of the wood. One could hear a dull noise, a tinkling, the trampling of horses and their snorting, and occasionally the reports of shots resounding in the wood.

The regiment got out of my hands. Every hussar must have experienced the same feeling I did and was now like a bullet shot out of a gun.

The situation troubled me much because, according to orders received by me, we had to limit our action to the chasing away of the enemy from the wood, and I had to assemble the regiment in order to join General T.'s cavalry and withdraw farther back.

The setting sun lighted with its red rays the edge of the wood. Here and there were lying killed men and horses. A considerable number of fallen horses were lying also on the field across which we had charged. In the wood were wandering horses without horsemen, and scattered about were rifles, sabers, and parts of equipment. But still I was surprised to note how comparatively small was the number of killed and wounded men.

I ordered the troop with the colors to stay at the edge of the wood and busy themselves with bringing together the wounded and killed; also to get together the prisoners, because many Hungarians who were thought to be killed or wounded turned out to be alive and entirely unhurt. The ambulance and the medical help were sent for.

I myself started to get hold of my regiment.

It could be seen on the map that in about one verst from the edge the wood was cut by a swampy brook, the crossing of which could be made only by two roads leading through the wood. Evidently the squadrons had to come together at these crossings. Having come up to one of the roads, I followed it at a gallop in the direction of one of the crossings.

What a force is concealed in a thoroughbred horse! My horse, in spite of his weariness, recovered again and, full of energy, carried me ahead; he seemed to understand what was going on.

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Nearing the crossing, I began to catch up with my hussars, as I thought I would, and found at the crossing itself two squadrons going over the brook. A third squadron was already on the other side of the brook and had followed the enemy, who were speedily retreating, in the way that a pack of hounds chases a beast.

Thus I succeeded in getting control of two squadrons and in falling upon the track of another. The remaining four squadrons were out of my hands. To stop under such conditions the forward movement was impossible; the four squadrons which broke away from me might easily come across new enemy forces.

Darkness was falling quickly. Fortunately the moon was to come out soon. I decided to lead the two squadrons which were now with me out of the wood speedily and to send out patrols to get information about our situation.

It was fully dark when we got out of the wood. Here I found my two remaining squadrons; they came out of the wood following another road.

The immediate contact with the enemy was lost. They partly dispersed in the woods, partly disappeared in groups in the darkness. Only one thing was clear, that on the heels of the enemy, retreating in disorder, we penetrated deeply into their zone. The inhabitants of the village near which we stopped told us in what disorder, shortly before, the units of Austrian infantry and artillery were retreating. They had shot to death the local priest, whom they suspected of signaling to us.

The situation which now confronted us was as follows: Having penetrated into the enemy's zone, we ourselves could be surrounded, because General T.'s cavalry itself by this time might have been forced to withdraw from Opole.

To return was, in my judgment, more risky than to continue going forward, and veering to the left, where it was possible, to get across through other woods into the zone of our troops.

The scouts sent in reports that in all the villages of this neighborhood occupied by the Austrians there was alarm. I was waiting for reports from three patrols which had been sent out to the most advanced points. As to the regiment, I gave it a rest. In the meantime a Pole from one of the villages occupied by the Austrians came up speedily to tell us that the Austrians were going to take the offensive immediately.

The moon was rising, but still it was so dark that to use our rifles was difficult. It was necessary to profit by this situation.

Having ordered the regiment to mount, I distributed the squadrons in echelons; the head echelon was standing with its exposed flank against a village which was spread out in a long line. I wanted to let the enemy come up as near as 300 to 400 paces and to fall upon them in darkness on horseback, having as the axis of my attack the white stretch of highway on the right flank of our deployed formation. Each flank I covered with half a squadron, which were under the command of the best officers.

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The men, tired by the day's events, were not quiet. I slowly rode along each squadron, explaining to them that in this case all the advantages were on our side, and asking them just to imagine how the enemy would feel when the hussars would fall upon them in the darkness as a bolt from the clear sky; but the main thing now was to be as quiet and still as possible, and that no one should move except at my command.

In the complete stillness which was kept after my words, every one felt the presence of 800 horsemen gathered together in a small area in order to dash forward as soon as the signal was given. One could hear in the breathless air of the night the barking of the dogs in the villages, the rumbling of wheels, and the noise of bivouacs which were breaking up.

The beauty of the night mingled with the beauty of the approaching storm.

Suddenly we heard a distant trampling of many horses on the highway. Every one was on the lookout. There emerged from the darkness the figure of a hussar on a panting horse, who hastily reported, "Austrian cavalry is moving along the highway." How many? An idle question. How could we succeed in finding it out in darkness and in reporting it in time? It was necessary to solve the problem, as, by the way, is always the case in cavalry actions, without waiting for full information.

To throw forward the whole mass immediately was not wise, for it was possible that the Austrians were not so many. On the other hand, the charge of one-half a squadron along the highway, which was bordered by ditches, would produce the same result. As to the bold execution of the charge, I had no doubt, because at the head of it was an excellent officer.

The whole difficulty was that the men who got excited might break away and go forward without the command. I had to raise my voice.

My order, sent out to the half squadron on the flank, did not reach it in time. Without waiting for it, the officer began the charge himself. The Austrians were only some 150 paces from us. There was heard the trampling of the half squadron moving forward; then a dull noise, which was followed by a scream; then the trampling of the horses moving away. The Austrians turned around and fell back in disorder. How many there were we never learned. The encounter was decided by the mere clashing of the heads of the columns in the darkness of the night.

A liaison officer sent by General T. joined us. General T. requested that I bring my regiment back immediately. Under the pressure of the enemy, all our cavalry was forced to clear the village of Opole, without waiting for me to come back, and to withdraw behind the river Khodel. The General was sending me his order by his liaison officer to join the main forces, following some other roads in the wood and not going through Opole. He strongly requested that I should begin my movement immediately after getting his order, because his cavalry had received a new task.

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In pursuance of the order, we got squadron after squadron into the wood, taking roads which were not on the map, and after a long march joined at dawn the main forces of General T.'s cavalry.

The following day our infantry units, which came up to us, shot down an Austrian airplane. A dispatch was found on the pilot which was addressed by the commander of the Austrian corps to the German General Woirsch, who was on the other side of the Vistula. It was said in this dispatch that yesterday the Austrians had an encounter with considerable Russian forces, and, in spite of a strong resistance, masses of Russian cavalry penetrated far into the rear. Further, that, thanks to the energetic action of the Austrian troops, the Russian cavalry, with heavy losses, was chased away. (So history is written.) The most interesting thing, however, was, as was evident from the dispatch, that the message was sent out from the village of Kluchkovitse, which was only three versts distant from the spot where our whole regiment had passed that night. So it had happened that we had been only three versts away from the Austrian Army Corps headquarters.



Training

BY

Major KINZIE BATES EDMUNDS, 8th Cavalry

AN EXCELLENT article, written by Colonel R. J. Fleming, appeared in the July number of the JOURNAL, under the heading "The Essentials of Cavalry Training." It may be worth while to continue the discussion. With most of the ideas expressed in Colonel Fleming's article I am in hearty accord, but there are some I cannot subscribe to, and I wish first to discuss the few points where my point of view does not coincide with his.

Colonel Fleming first endeavors to establish the point that we spend too much time on mounted training; that much of the time so spent could more profitably be spent otherwise, and particularly in training for dismounted combat. . . . "it is believed that our cavalry would be more efficient today if much of the time devoted to training of the horse and to mounted drills had been devoted to practice in combat exercises." Without entering into a discussion as to whether horse-training and mounted drills are of comparatively minor importance, let us consider this from one side only—the condition of our horses.

It takes from two to three hours' daily exercise, preferably under the saddle, and one hour at stables to keep a horse in good condition. No one spends more than this; in fact, we are often compelled to do with less. Given that much time, a cavalryman fairly well trained in all mounted work can be developed from a recruit in six months. It is certainly more than time enough to teach "sufficient knowledge of equitation to be able to ride the animal under march conditions at the various gaits, so as to get the most out of him, and to be able to execute the few movements necessary in the various forms of approach to the attack." As we must spend the time mounted, it appears to me foolish not to carry the education of the man and horse further than this, even if those "few movements" do not include nearly everything in the schools of the troop and squadron. Few regiments now average three to four hours a day with their horses throughout the year. Cut the time still further and our horses will no longer be able to carry us in the field and we will cease to be even mounted infantry. Unless our horses can be taught to exercise themselves, we must find some other way of getting the time for combat exercises than by taking it from our mounted work.

Considering the question of armament, Colonel Fleming says: "The writer has had no opportunity to test the value of the new arms and other devices used by the infantry in the last war, but if they were found necessary for

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infantry, then they should be adopted for cavalry. In fact, cavalry should have a greater proportion of these accessories to make up for its decreased strength in man-power." All of these arms and devices I can think of are: Machine-guns, automatic rifles, Stokes mortars, one-pounders, hand-grenades, trench knives, gas and gas masks, flame-throwers, demolition outfits, a variety of Very signals, barbed wire, bayonets, and intrenching tools. Of these, and in addition to the horse, saber, rifle, pistol, and wire-cutter, we already have the machine-gun and automatic rifle. We are flirting with most of the rest. Most of them are adapted to special and unusual conditions of war only, and their place, if anywhere, is in the ordnance storehouses, for issue when the occasion calls for them. Yet I have seen nearly all of them mentioned at various times as desirable for issue to the cavalry.

In one of Lewis Carroll's books, I think "Alice Through the Looking-Glass," Alice encounters the White Knight. Admiring his equipment, she notices that his horse is provided with spiked iron anklets. Answering her inquiry about them, the White Knight says: "They are to guard against the bites of sharks."

Let us not guard too much against the bites of sharks; we will seldom meet any.

If I understand him correctly, Colonel Fleming advocates cutting our already small troops in two, and loading half with some of the equipment mentioned, trusting they will arrive before the end of an action. We are told that the principles of strategy never change, and "Strategy," said General Forrest, "is getting there first with the most men." With a hundred men armed with rifles, I would engage to defeat fifty, also armed with rifles, who expected hand-grenades and Stokes mortars in two hours, and I think I could take the hand-grenades and Stokes mortars into camp later. Machine-guns and automatics can travel with us; we can leave other support to other arms.

Returning to the question of training in combat firing, I agree that it is of vital importance. The problem is how to get it done. The way usually followed is for some one to have an order issued to this effect: "Hereafter each organization will spend one hour daily in combat exercises"; and inasmuch as there are half a dozen orders similarly worded prescribing drills in first aid, visual signaling, athletics, hand-grenades, packing, automatic rifles, etc., we can never get very far in any one subject. The troop officers are bewildered by the number of requirements, can make no decision as to their relative importance, and in any case can be held responsible only for the drills, and not for the much more important results.

No doubt our training in all lines leaves much to be desired, but I am not inclined to put the blame for it on lack of vision in our officers. They are quite up to date in their ideas, and there is little "saber rattling and plume waving" among them. They are handicapped by conditions over which they have no control, and if the conditions under which they work could be improved, the

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training of their troops would improve likewise. Let me show, briefly, what the most disadvantageous of these conditions are:

Lack of Time—meaning the time a unit commander can spend in training his organization. Take any unit you wish, check over its work during the last year, and see how few days and how few hours in each day its commander has had with it. Courts-martial and boards, orderly room, garrison school, non-commissioned officers' school, vocational school, morale lectures, physical examinations, inoculations, border patrols, strike duty, marches, change of station, and guard interfere with training constantly; so that if a troop commander can keep his horses in condition and teach his men to ride and shoot he has accomplished about all that can be expected of him. He may have the best intentions in the world, but one day his troop is "hors de combat" with a typhoid inoculation, the next on guard, the next some one higher up has ordered a practice march, and so it goes until the qualification course starts, or a change of station is ordered, and he must start all over again.

Lack of Men.—Our troops, much of the time, have barely enough men to exercise and groom horses, cook meals, and wash dishes. There is no one to train.

Lack of Instructors.—Our shortage of officers serving with troops is too well known to need discussion. An officer hardly gets to know his men before he is transferred to fill a gap or sent on a detail. Few of our non-commissioned officers now have the knowledge and experience necessary to instruct.

Lack of a definite statement of results desired, with a corresponding holding of unit commanders responsible for those results.—Colonel Fleming's article is the first attempt I have seen in our service to correct this condition, and his seven essentials are well chosen. By all means let us concentrate on these essentials and postpone training in first aid, visual signaling, and the like, until we can make a good showing in them. I take it that the method would be to inform a unit commander that at the end of a named period, say three months, his unit would be inspected as to its training in the "essentials" or part of them, and that its showing would be reflected in his efficiency report. The amount of time to be spent on each subject, the order to be followed, and the method of instruction should then be left entirely to him. He is the best judge of where his command needs instruction and in what it is proficient, and in whatever degree his initiative is lessened his responsibility for the result is correspondingly decreased.

A quotation from another writer may make this matter clearer: "This giving of full responsibility to a young officer is the keynote of the whole German system, and is undoubtedly the point to which they owe the excellence of their officers as a body. The captain is responsible for every detail of his company, the only condition being that, at the completion of the training, it must attain a certain standard of excellence, which is laid down by order. But the method of bringing it to this standard is left entirely in his hands.

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In practice, of course, certain methods have approved themselves by long experience, and hence there is a certain appearance of routine about the training; but the captain is in no way bound to adhere to that routine, and no colonel or major, still less an adjutant, would dare to interfere with him, except, perhaps, by a few words of friendly counsel. He delegates his responsibility similarly among his subalterns, having due regard to their age and experience; and within those limits the subaltern is practically as independent as his captain."*

The book from which this extract is taken was published in 1888. Apparently, in some respects, we are still years behind our late adversary.

It follows, then, that anything we can do toward increasing the time devoted to training, securing more instructors, securing more recruits, and systematizing our work will improve our training. Following are some of the lines we might work on to attain these ends. They cannot be discussed at length within the limits of this article because they bring up subjects other than training, and each one demands an article for itself:

Secure more officers to serve with troops.

Keep organizations up to strength. The system of local recruiting has proved very effective in some instances.

Have recruit replacements join at least a month before time-expired men leave. Now they join depleted organizations and are so urgently needed for duty that they do not get sufficient recruit instruction, and there is a shortage of instructors.

Abolish our obsolete guard system and substitute watchmen and overseers. Our present system neither accomplishes its purpose, viz., the efficient guarding of property, nor trains for anything we may have in the field. It is a survival of walled and ditched forts. Troop guard loses a day's training at periods varying from four to twelve days.

Make the grade of sergeant more attractive by increasing pay, allowances, and privileges. There should be more inducements for good men to re-enlist. We need more competent non-commissioned officer instructors.

Establish permanent circuit courts-martial and relieve line officers of this duty.

Design our posts with a view to economy in men for supply, guard, messengers, prison guard, upkeep of grounds, and repair of buildings. Study the continental systems in this connection. The French quarter a brigade in the space taken by one of our squadrons.

Publish the standards required to be reached in training. Then hold unit commanders responsible for results only. Verify results by inspections. Eliminate those whose units are persistently below standard.

*Tactics and Organization, Capt. F. N. Maude, R. E.

Turning Illiterates into Efficient Soldiers

BY

Major BERNARD LENTZ, General Staff

SINCE THE War Department began to enlist illiterate and non-English-speaking men, the question has been asked, "What do we want with men who don't know English? What do we want with the 'hunkey' and the 'wop'?"

Before the World War and in accordance with an old law, now repealed, men who could not speak, read, and write the English language were barred from enlisting. It would be more nearly correct to say that the law prohibited the enlistment of illiterates, but that in actual practice if a man could write his name he was pronounced literate, and if he passed the physical examination he was "taken on."

Then the war with Germany came along and the draft made no distinction between the literate and the illiterate. Some 24.9 per cent of the draft could not read a newspaper or write a letter in the English language. About 167,000 illiterates went to France. They fought bravely by the side of their literate comrades. Many, as the War Department records show, were killed or wounded because they understood little or no English. During the six months preceding the Armistice, illiterates were gradually segregated in development battalions; schools in English were established, and when the war closed these schools were in progress in all the large camps and good results were being obtained. It was found that in three to six months, depending on native intelligence, illiterates could be trained into good soldiers by coupling with recruit training a thorough course in elementary English.

When voluntary recruiting was resumed, early in 1919, we soon found ourselves up against the old problem, "How to get the necessary number of recruits to fill the army." Profiting by our experience during the war, the War Department decided to enlist illiterate and non-English-speaking citizens and also aliens who declare their intention to become citizens. The arguments for taking this step were, briefly, these:

The draft showed about 25 per cent illiterate or near illiterate in the English language. By permitting men in these classes to enlist, the army would open a heretofore-untouched recruiting field amounting to almost one-quarter of the population of the United States. By enlisting these men for three years only, the War Department could afford to combine a course in English with recruit instruction covering a period of four or even six months, for at the end of this period these men would serve from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ years in their permanent organizations and would, economically, be at least twice as

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valuable as men enlisted for one year. The army had special inducements to offer these men. They were assured a thorough course in English as soon as enlisted. The "Earn While You Learn" slogan could be carried out literally, as far as these men are concerned. Then there was the additional advantage for non-citizens, viz., full citizenship at the end of a three-year enlistment. By solving the problem of illiteracy in the army in time of peace, the War Department felt that it was furthering real preparedness, because in the event of another great war we shall no doubt again use the illiterate and the non-English speaking. This is simply solving in time of peace a problem that is bound to come up in time of war.

Again, if the illiterates and the non-English speaking were good enough to fight for the country, in all justice they are entitled to the peace-time educational advantages that the army has to offer. Last and most significant, no doubt, was the argument that this educational and Americanization work would help to convince the people that the army, in addition to being an insurance against war, is also a real peace-time asset.

Profiting by the experience gained during the war and preceding the war, in so far as our near illiterates were concerned, it was decided to segregate these men as soon as enlisted, in order that an intensive course in English could be carried on hand in hand with recruit instruction. For this purpose there was organized the Recruit Educational Center. The first one was established May 1, 1919, at Camp Upton, New York, and recruiting officers in the Eastern and Northeastern Departments were instructed to accept for enlistment illiterate and non-English-speaking recruits, these to be sent to Camp Upton as soon as enlisted.

The question was asked, "Why segregate these men in a particular area in camp and provide separate training cadres when these men might at once be assigned to permanent organizations, the men taking advantage of such schools as might be organized at the stations to which they might be assigned?" Segregation was provided for because all other methods failed during the war.

We are all familiar with the treatment that was accorded many of these men during the early part of the war. Understanding little or no English, they were called "wops" and "hunkeys" and were usually employed to do the dirty work. Many were accused of being disloyal. Some were put into the guard-house simply because they could not understand the orders and instructions they were told to carry out. Methods other than segregation failed, even before the war, with our near illiterates, and they are failing right now in organizations that have either themselves enlisted illiterates or have had illiterates sent them by recruiting officers, all in violation of War Department instructions. One regiment on the border, as reports show, has a good many men of Mexican origin. The army is hard up for men and these were taken in. The result is that now this regiment is called a "Greaser outfit," and old soldiers won't enlist in the regiment. Segregate these men in a Recruit Educa-

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tional Center for a thorough course in English, in civics, in American history, and in the ideals of our democracy and there will be a different story to tell.

At this writing there are gathered at this school some 1,700 students, representing some 45 racial groups. Almost one-half are American-born illiterates. They hail from every State east of the Mississippi River. Classes are graduated every two weeks, and when upon graduation these men join their permanent organizations they do so as self-respecting, English-speaking, American soldiers.

This article was undertaken primarily with the idea of giving a description of the details of the work as it is being carried on at the Upton Center. This, I feel, will be of interest to the readers of the CAVALRY JOURNAL. Since the repeal of the old law mentioned above, the work has been extended to include the whole United States. Five new Recruit Educational Centers are now functioning at Camps Jackson, Pike, Travis, Grant, and Lewis, respectively.

The military organization in the Recruit Educational Center resembles that of a training battalion used in the depot brigades during the war. On the staff of the center commander (in addition to the usual staff) are a medical officer, a dental surgeon, the director of schools, and the corps of teachers.

When the men arrive in the center they are sent for ten days to the classification barracks. Here the men are issued their uniforms and equipment. They are examined by the medical officer and the dental surgeon. The former gives instruction in personal hygiene and the latter arranges for dental treatment, wherever necessary. The men are given an intelligence test, and on the basis of this test they are assigned to a place in a class. The men are also assigned to companies during this ten-day period. On the eleventh day the men join their companies, fully equipped and ready to go to work. On the morning of the following day the men start to school. The day is divided equally between military instruction and class-room work, three hours being devoted to each. The work is further divided into 1½-hour periods, so that the soldier gets a period of class-room work and one of drill in the forenoon and like periods in the afternoon. In this way both the training cadre and the teachers do double shifts, half the men being engaged in class-room work while the other half is on the drill-field.

In the company the men first join the fourth platoon. They are advanced, in turn, to the third, second, and first platoons, as they progress in their military work. The principal subjects taught are physical drill, close-order drill, to include the school of the platoon; care of arms and equipment, courtesies, military appearance and deportment, making pack, and guard duty.

The normal course in English is four months. The bright men finish the course in less time and some of the dull scholars may take as long as six months. When a man cannot finish in six months he is usually discharged. A simple psychological test given prior to enlistment keeps the number of men so discharged at a minimum.

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The basis of the course is performance and not any particular period of time, so that the designation "normal course" simply means that the average man completes the course in four months. The course is divided into six grades. These do not correspond with the grades in our public schools. They are simply six divisions which have been found satisfactory as a result of considerable experimentation. Each grade is subdivided into sections. For example, in the first grade there are four sections—a bright section, a dull section, and two intermediate ones. This insures promotion of students in accordance with demonstrated ability. Men who for one reason or another do not get along well in the regular sections are assigned to a special class presided over by a teacher who has made a special study of the subject of backward pupils.

The men's interest becomes aroused on the first day, when they are told (often through interpreters) that their first task will be to learn to write a letter in the English language. This task is finished in the second grade, where the last lesson requires the student to write a simple letter unassisted. Invariably the men are very proud of this first letter. It is their first real educational accomplishment.

Having no old prejudices to overcome, as is often the case in schools that have been established for a long time, those in charge have adopted the latest teaching methods and have through the development of new methods made a worthwhile contribution to the art of teaching grown-up illiterates. For example, to teach writing, instead of following the old copy-book method, which has the model at the top of the page, and in which the student's last effort, near the bottom, was always worse than the preceding ones, strips of cardboard about six inches long, having one line of written letters, words, or sentences on them, have been prepared. The student moves the model strip down the sheet of paper each time he completes a line, and in that way always has the model immediately above the line on which he is writing.

Each lesson in reading and writing is also a lesson in civics, American history, numbers, current events, or in some subject that concerns the duties of a soldier.

The learning of English does not cease when the soldier leaves the classroom. In the squad-room, at mess, and in the drill-squad the men are assigned regardless of nationality; so that when a Greek finds on his right an Italian and on his left a Jugo-Slav he will naturally do his best to acquire sufficient English to enable him to talk with his bunkies. This is simply taking advantage of the psychological fact that all human beings are more or less talkative and are instinctively inclined toward sociability.

Much English is also acquired on the drill-ground. In close-order drill and in physical exercises the men drill under the cadence system. This system requires the men to give the commands which they are to execute and brings into play not only the voice, but also the sense of hearing, both of which are so important in the learning of a language. Twice a week the men go to

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singing school and each patriotic or popular song sung by the men becomes also a lesson in English. In the evening teachers are on hand in the reading-room to assist the men in writing letters or in reading story books of current periodicals. From reveille until taps the men live in an American atmosphere; they soon forget all racial distinctions and acquire the American viewpoint.

During the first month of a recruit's stay at the Recruit Educational Center he does no fatigue duty of any kind. He drills and he goes to school all day every day. During the second month he is detailed on fatigue duty within the center area. It is explained to the recruit that fatigue work is a duty that falls to the lot of every soldier and which is least irksome when it is done promptly and efficiently. During the third and fourth months recruits may be detailed outside the center area not to exceed one day a week. This novel treatment of recruits, this so-called "easing-in" method, may not meet with the approval of those who believe that the new men should be handled in a "hard-boiled" manner by giving him all the K. P., etc., he can stand, but it is bringing about splendid results in the Recruit Educational Centers.

What do the people think of this Americanization scheme? Last fall I had the great pleasure of taking a detachment of these men on a tour of fifteen large cities. Fourteen nationalities were represented in the detachment of twenty-eight men. The "Americans All," as this detachment was called, drilled before chambers of commerce and clubs, in theaters, and in foreign-speaking sections. Great industrial plants turned out their men during noon hours to see these men perform. Wherever they went, the work of these men was unanimously approved.

I spent a couple of days recently at the Upton Center, and some of the things I saw and heard were most astonishing. I visited the reading-room at night. In spite of a very strenuous day in school and on the drill-field, I found many men hard at work acquiring English. One of the teachers had a group of about fifteen. They were reading stories and discussing topics of the day. In one corner two men were seated at a table. I talked to these men and found that one who had been at the school about three months was assisting the other, recently arrived, in writing a letter home.

A few days before my visit to Camp Upton a lawyer from a small Southern city came to Camp Upton for the purpose of effecting the discharge of a young illiterate recruit on the ground that he was under eighteen years of age. The commander of the center took the visitor through the school, and when the inspection was completed and the boy had been interviewed, the lawyer said: "Well, I've changed my mind. This boy not only wants to stay here, but he belongs here. I'm going back home to tell his mother that he's in good hands, and that he is getting an education such as he could get nowhere else; and, what is more, I'm going to send you a lot more of illiterate boys from my section of the country."

A novel means of bringing the army, with its ideas of education, into

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closer touch with the people of the country has been arranged by the War Department through the medium of the Chautauqua plan. Five "Americans All" detachments have been on tours with the Radcliffe Chautauqua Bureau since June 1. The circuits of this company cover some 1,700 towns of 300 to 3,000 population. These detachments were organized at Camp Upton. I visited a class in public speaking which was organized especially to train men for the Chautauqua. The sincerity and feeling that these men put into their talks cannot be adequately described. One must hear these talks to appreciate them fully.

One fine big boy from Charleston, South Carolina, told in his talk of how he worked as a fireman on the Seaboard Air Line. He was a good fireman and could also run a locomotive. Several times he had an opportunity to become an engineer, but he could not read and write, and this kept him from promotion. He decided to enlist in the army to get an education. He now reads and writes very well. He's ambitious. I have learned since that he made a place on the Chautauqua. When his enlistment is over he is confident that he will soon be master of a big Seaboard Air Line locomotive, which position was and still is the height of his ambition. He fully appreciates that the army is making it possible for him to realize his ambition.

Another Southern boy got up and said: "I always knew that February 22 was a holiday, but I did not know why. I had never heard of George Washington." I heard men who were born in foreign lands make speeches on America and what America stands for.

The comprehension of the ideals of our democracy that these men put into their speeches is truly gratifying.

These men make the finest kind of soldiers, because they are all in earnest and anxious to learn. One company commander told me that of his non-commissioned officers six sergeants and several corporals are graduates of the center. They were illiterate in the English language when they enlisted, but now they are occupying positions of responsibility in the army.

In my opinion, the introduction of educational and vocational training into the army will give us more varied interests, which, when thoroughly harmonized with strictly military training, will undoubtedly make the army more consistently progressive. If this work is to be carried on in the biggest and broadest way, we must begin at the bottom; we must educate and Americanize the illiterate and the non-English speaking.

Efficient War Soldiers

BY

Major CHARLES BURNETT, Cavalry

(Military Attache, Tokyo, Japan)

IT WOULD not speak much for the intelligence of the officer personnel of our service did we not learn some valuable lessons from the World War, and it would not speak much for our energy did we not proceed to put them into effect or clamor for authority to do so. One lesson that has been forcibly impressed upon me may be begun immediately, by even a lowly troop commander, without the necessity of any legislation, orders, or even permission from higher authority. I refer to the necessity of training enlisted men (and officers) for war as well as peace.

Many regular officers will recall their feeling of humiliation when the training cadre of regular non-commissioned officers arrived at national army cantonments. These men were intended not only for use as instructors, but to serve, as well, as examples to newly drafted men of what a soldier should be, and the standard to which they should aspire. Some of the new and inexperienced company commanders were fortunate enough to draw good men—and blessed their lucky stars in consequence; but it must be confessed that many—far too many—were worse than useless and had to be gotten rid of as expeditiously as possible. Of course, it is true that the great majority of the older and better non-commissioned officers, for various reasons, had not been included in these cadres; it is true, too, that many of these men had only been non-commissioned officers for a short time. This is but a feeble excuse, after all, and there is no escaping the fact that we company commanders and ex-company commanders were directly responsible—far more so than the men themselves.

To appreciate this fact fully, it is only necessary to look back for a moment at one of our companies before the war. In those far-off days it was pretty well understood that a good first sergeant usually meant a good company. Having secured such a treasure, the organization commander bestirred himself to corral competent heads of bureaus—a good troop clerk, mess sergeant, cook, blacksmith, etc. With this staff functioning smoothly, life became comparatively easy for the company commander. Non-commissioned officers were given some casual instruction in drill and firing regulations and hippology, and a few of the brighter ones could make a passable road sketch. The privates learned a little about drill regulations from their daily drill and played a bit with the semaphore, but their minds were not burdened with much of anything else. Rarely did they ever lead a squad or platoon or actually command anything. Yet such an organization was considered a “good” outfit—

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well disciplined, well drilled, good on the target range, horses in good shape, and the men, as a usual thing, well fed and well contented. The inspector, upon his annual visit, was quite sure to say that it was a "good" outfit—and it was, for peace, but not for war.

Those who had experience with combat troops in France will recall the condition of an organization after a few days in the line—officers and non-commissioned officers killed, wounded, or sick and the whole outfit shot to pieces generally; yet what was left of this organization often had to go into the line again within a few days. Then comes the test as to whether or not the company has been trained for war. Has the second lieutenant had the training and practice to step into the captain's shoes with the full confidence of the men? If the old first sergeant is gone, will the men recognize another "master's voice"? How many privates can lead a squad or platoon and know that they can before they are shoved into the job? Has the battalion and regimental commander any intelligent idea of what the company can do under such circumstances? The whole problem lies in the answers to such questions.

The remedy is simple and obvious. Every man should be trained to fill a job higher than his rank calls for—how much higher depends on the man and the one who is training him. Kill off some of the officers and non-commissioned officers for a period of time, occasionally, and let others develop their ability and self-confidence. It may disturb the even tenor of routine peace life, but you will be beginning to have an outfit trained for war.



The Diary of a War-Horse

BY

Major WILLIAM P. HILL, Veterinary Corps

I WAS JUST a horse. I was raised in Oregon and pastured as a colt on the luxuriant grasses of that State. My master was kind to all his stock and I, with others, was well taken care of in winter as well as in summer. Here I stayed until my country declared war against the greatest tyrant the world has ever known, and until a call went out to all farmers to help Uncle Sam in every way they possibly could, as horses were needed to pull our guns. I was taken to a near-by city stock-yard, where I was offered to a Government purchaser of horses, who, after looking me over and having judged me with the critical eye of the veterinary officer, accepted me. The letters "U. S." were branded on my left shoulder, and from that moment I became the property of the United States, and here is where my real war history begins.

How well I remember that day! I was put in a large pen with a number of other horses, all branded the same as I. We ran around the edge of the pen with our heads in the air and our tails up, as if to say, "We are going to war and die, if necessary," in order that the guns may be taken into the thick of the fight or that food may be taken to the advanced trenches at night, regardless of the stream of lead or the crash of shells.

You know a horse will go wherever his master bids him. So naturally we had some right to be proud that we had been chosen out of thousands to fight for our country. That night we were fed the first food that I had eaten furnished by the Government, and many times since then I have longed for such a feed while standing in harness up to my knees in mud, the rain slashing my face and the shells bursting on all sides of me. But I am getting ahead of my story.

The next morning I was put on a stock car and shipped to Newport News, but before being put on the car I was given a hypodermic injection under my skin to prevent me contracting influenza, a disease which has been the cause of so many deaths in horses destined for service "overseas." Fortunately for me, I did not contract the disease and I was unloaded safe and sound at Newport News, where I was taken to a large Remount Depot to await the first available transport for France.

After ten days or so the long-looked-for time came. I was taken down to the veterinarian, who tested me to see that I was free from glanders, and two days later I was on the Atlantic bound for a port in France. I had been given a nice stall on deck, where the air was fresh and also where I could reach over and steal an occasional extra bite of oats and hay from supplies piled up outside my stall. Submarines were my only fear, as I could imagine the hopeless chance a horse would have on a torpedoed ship, unable to do anything to save one's life. I was thankful the sea was calm, as I was told that on one voyage

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the stalls and their holdings on the upper deck had come unfastened from the rough seas, and that the horses were pitched or thrown in huge numbers, like a great avalanche, from one side to the other and were dashed to pieces against the relentless steel sides of the boat; and this fate, needless to say, I did not wish to experience; hence my comfort at the calmness of the sea.

After a voyage of sixteen days, during which we had done much zigzagging to escape the submarine, we sighted the coast of France, and, having passed Belle Isle, we slowly approached the locks of St. Nazaire. Here we passed into the inner basin and docked alongside the huge sheds erected by the Government for the storage and shelter of the many articles of war disembarked at this important seaport. The docks were lined with the people of St. Nazaire, who, when they heard that American boats were coming in, came down to the landing to witness the sight of help from the great American people coming from over the seas. Our attendants on the trip over were composed of a veterinary hospital unit trained at home for service in France, consisting of seven veterinary officers and 300 men. You can infer that we had the best attention from the fact that none of us were on "sick report," and that there were no losses on the voyage.

Here was I on French soil! Oh! the thrill it gave me, opening up new vistas to my equine eyes. How long was I to be kept at the base before being sent to the front? How long would I be there before a shell blew me to atoms? Who was going to be my soldier master? How would he treat me? Was there a hospital to send me to in case I got wounded? These thoughts and many more, I remember, went through my mind as I was being led through the streets of St. Nazaire on my way to the Remount Depot, a mile the other side of the town, facing the sea.

Upon my arrival at this depot I was again tested for glanders, and then turned loose in a large, sandy lot, where I could take the first roll in the soft sand that I had seen since leaving the States. How I enjoyed that night, lying down full stretch and sleeping, free from the rolling and pitching sensation of the transport. Here they kept me for two weeks, when one morning I was caught up and formed into line with many others and led toward the station.

The thought of at last going to the front made me prance and buck in sheer joy; but little did I know how often I would long to be back. To all of my friends in America I send this message: Never travel in a French horse-car if you can avoid it! Eight of us were placed in the smallest box-car arrangement you ever saw in your life, four on a side, with heads toward the middle. In the space left in the center was piled our hay and oats for the journey. Besides, our soldier attendant lived, ate, and slept in the same car with us for the four long, dreary days of our trip.

He watered and fed us well, but the slowness of the train, the many stops, the rough track, the long waits on sidings, were things I will never forget. My legs swelled up and my whole body was cramped and stiff from the close confinement.

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At last we came to our journey's end and we were unloaded at G——, a little French village in the Meuse, 25 miles from the front, and assigned to the Artillery Brigade of the Division, which had its headquarters there. My soldier led me through the narrow, winding streets of the quaint old village, where I passed many horses in the French carts; this was the first time I had really seen a French horse. They looked so strange in their huge collars, covered with a mass of black, curly hair, which looked very warm and uncomfortable to me.

Here I was assigned to Battery "B," Field Artillery. My driver was called "Red" by all the men of the Battery. His real name was a long one and hard to spell and pronounce, so it was found much easier to give him the sobriquet "Red"; this was on account of him having bright red hair. I immediately began to love him. He was kind to me from the first, always handing me my nose-bag filled with grass that he had gathered by hand, which he had found growing in some shaded spot where the dust had not been able to penetrate. He never went to the village without bringing me back an apple, and his pocket always had a lump of sugar in it, which, after nosing him, I managed to get after a little persuasion.

About this time he christened me "Dixie." I suppose he picked this name from his love for that part of his dear home country. Every morning he would hitch me up and with the others of the team I worked with; he would go out to the firing range for gun practice. I soon got accustomed to the roar of the guns and began to long to go nearer the front, where we could fire our shots into the enemy lines. For this I did not have to wait very long, as we received orders that night to take up a certain sector on the front. We started off in the dark, the whole regiment strung out a mile in length along the road, and when the day was breaking our guns were in position and with my team-mates we were hidden behind the crest of a hill.

I will never forget the appearance of the country which we passed over. The fields, as far as the eye could see, were pockmarked with shell-holes, and every few yards was a hole so large and deep it was necessary to go around it with our wheels. The ground was strung with telephone wires, which constantly wrapped around our legs. Machine-gun belts, broken rifles, and machine-guns were lying all around. All trees had their tops blown off; nothing but the stumps left. German helmets and discarded clothing were scattered here and there. At times we would pass large ammunition dumps, acres of shells, gas, shrapnel, and high explosive varieties.

Once we crossed a deep-cut road, and here I saw a sight that made me realize my probable fate. A German gun and its carriage had received a direct hit; they were both upside down; the wheels were smashed to atoms; the harness had been piled in a heap at one side, and two large shell-holes, recently filled in with fresh dirt, told a gruesome tale. A board was stuck up in the dirt of one of the holes, with a sign, printed, "Dead horses buried here," and the contents of the other hole, judging from the tremendous force of the explosion

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of the shell and the strips of clothing seen around, can be imagined. Where villages had been standing, with their church and town hall towering above the little French houses, all now was flat to the ground and overgrown with weeds. Such villages, well known in the history of this World War, were invisible at fifty yards' distance, being practically wiped out.

I was taken back to the picket lines every night, near a small stream, some 2,000 yards from the front-line trenches. In France it rains nearly all the year. "Red" gave me a blanket, but after a night's rain it was soaked through. The mud was so deep that we sank up to our knees, and it was necessary to move our lines frequently. Nights were spent standing in the pouring rain, long-distance shells bursting too close for comfort at all times and aerial raids every few hours. I was about as miserable as a horse could be. One of those nights, after a hard day's work dragging the guns through the mud, lives vividly in my memory. An aerial squadron was above our lines dropping bombs. One of them struck at the other end of the line to which I was hitched. It killed seven of my companions and wounded fifteen. Yet there we had to stand, with no dugout to hide in, trusting to Providence that we would be spared.

The veterinarian with my regiment was at once on the lines. Those of us who were hopelessly mangled were put painlessly out of misery and the rest were carefully dressed and started to the Division Mobile Section, to be sent by them to the railhead for shipment to the nearest veterinary hospital at the rear. Those too lame to walk were put in a horse-drawn ambulance and taken to the railhead. This Veterinary Service is certainly a Godsend to the war-horse, who is willing at all times to give up his life for man. How we appreciate its timely aid when a large artery is pouring forth our life's blood on the field of battle. One of those veterinary officers is there, ready to take up the vessel and to dress our wounds and give us a hypodermic that stops the pain and suffering.

Surely the money that has been spent to organize and equip such a service is well spent, and I ask all lovers of the horse who read this to uphold the Army Veterinary Service, and to insist, whenever they have a chance, that it be one of the best organizations of an army as long as it is necessary to use "man's noblest friend" in war.

To "carry on," as "Red" is always saying, with my story: Several nights after this slaughter of my team-mates, I had the satisfaction of seeing one of those German bombers brought down. It was about midnight when one fokker was plainly heard up in the moonlit but cloudy sky. I and all the rest of us were restless and nervous, pulling on our halters and longing to be able to break away. Five searchlights were searching the sky, when all of a sudden a large light on our right picked him up, and immediately the other four on the left got on to him and crisscrossed their bright rays, lighting him up so that we could see him plainly. In less than a second one of our planes was right behind him, and then ensued an exciting chase. Machine-guns were rattling in the air, and finally our plane got a shot into the Hun's tank and he went up

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into a burst of flame, his colored signal lights catching fire and making it look like the burst of a large rocket at a pyrotechnic display. "Red," who had been lying flat on his back watching the fight, got up with a look of intense satisfaction, thinking, I am sure, that that Hun aviator was the man who had tried to clean up our picket line a few nights ago. Incidentally he was looking for "Red" and his pals just as much or more than for the horses of the battery.

My luck thus far had been of the best, but, alas! it did not last long, for the Huns made a big attack some nights after and "B" Battery was ordered to change its position to reinforce another battery that was coming in for more than its share. We were quickly harnessed and hitched and were soon in a full gallop across the field toward our new position, shrapnel bursting all around us and many of our drivers and horses going down. I felt a burning pain over my quarters, but our blood was up and we dashed on through the rain of steel, unlimbered our guns, and opened up with all that we had to give the onrushing human tide of fighters. They wavered and fell back; we had stopped the gap and saved the line. By this time I became faint and I realized that I was losing a quantity of blood, which was pouring in a stream down my hind legs. "Red" saw my plight at once, whipped out his first-aid packet, put iodine into my wound, and then plugged the hole with gauze, thereby clotting the blood and stopping the hemorrhage. They found that a piece of shrapnel had struck me and had torn a large wound into the muscles of my quarters, where it had become imbedded.

I was anxious to stay with my battery and dreaded to think that I might be evacuated, but at first sight of me the veterinary officer said, "Hospital for you, Dixie." I was tagged with a metal disk stamped "Surgical," and in the morning I started on my trip back. "Red" gave me a lump of sugar and a kiss on my nose and threw his arms around my neck and whispered in my ear, "Come back to me, even if you have to break a dozen halters in doing it." Poor "Red" was all broken up at my departure.

After passing a day at the Mobile Station, where they dressed my wound again and removed the piece of shell splinter, I was taken to the railhead with about fifty other wounded and arrived at an advanced veterinary hospital that evening. What a surprise it all was to me; 300 men and 7 veterinary officers were working day and night with the wounded. The hospital, holding 2,000 sick, was divided into sections or wards, each for its own class of disease—catarrh, pneumonia, lameness, surgical, etc. I was placed in the latter section, where I had a fine straw bed and was once again under a roof and out of the wind and rain.

By this time my leg was badly swollen from the wound, and hot packs were applied by the attendant. I also received a hot feed, which in time began to make me feel like a new horse, and all pain left me. Stretching myself full length on the bright, warm straw, I again blessed the Veterinary Corps and slept the rest of the night in absolute comfort. The next morning I was taken into the operating room and my wound was thoroughly examined and dressed.

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I stayed at the hospital three weeks, when I was evacuated to the near-by Remount Depot, wound healed, fit and sleek, and feeling my old self once more.

As luck would have it, I was sent back to my old battery, and so joined "Red," who was the happiest man at the front when he got me back. But, alas! my stay at the front was again of short duration. A skin disease called "mange" was very prevalent in that sector, so that I soon became covered with the vile parasite. The itching was so intense that sleep was impossible, the hair dropped off me in large patches, and I was isolated with a number of others and started once more for a mange hospital, specially equipped for this class of disease. I was tested for glanders, and then what remaining hair I had on me was clipped off. By this time I was an awful-looking sight and feeling equally miserable. I was then taken to a long concrete swim bath composed of hot lime and sulphur. I was led along a narrow passageway which ended in an abrupt drop. I went completely under and had to swim 15 feet before striking bottom, near the exit up which I walked. I was given this bath three times a week for a month, at the end of which I was cured. My hair was growing again. I was exercised and was soon ready to face the hardships of the front once more. So back again to the Remount Depot I went, and after some days I rejoined my battery and "Red." I have always thought he must have used some special plea to the Battery Commander for him to request that I be sent back to them instead of to a new organization, for all of which I was truly grateful.

I am writing this last part of my diary in a hurry, as "Red" has volunteered to carry food to a small patrol of men that have been cut off last night from returning to our lines; they are practically surrounded in "No Man's Land." I am praying that "Red" will ride me, as the rations are too heavy for him to carry—at least I can take them as far as it is safe to advance above ground; so good-bye, my dear diary, for the present. I hope I will live to finish the account of this escapade.

P. S.—By first sergeant, in charge of cut-off patrol:

"2.00 A. M.—A riderless horse, badly wounded, being shot by machine-gun fire and shrapnel, ran toward the shell-hole in which we were hiding. Slung on his back was enough water and food to last us two days, which was undoubtedly the cause of saving our lives, enabling us to gain strength and to hold out till the following night, when we fought our way back to our own lines. The horse, in spite of all the attention we could give him, soon succumbed to his injuries, being actually riddled with bullets; and how he ever managed to reach us is a mystery. In the saddle pocket was a note. I copy it as it was written.

"NO MAN'S LAND, 1.30 A. M.

"I have done my bit. I have got mine. We are near the patrol and I hope 'Dixie' can reach them. A shell burst so close to us that we were both well plastered. We die for our country. Tell the captain good-bye and all my pals and give the horse I loved a hero's grave.

"(Signed)

'RED,' Private, Battery 'B.'"

Training Polo Ponies

BY

Major JOHN K. HERR, General Staff Corps

THIS BRIEF article is not advanced as a thorough study of the subject, but merely to offer a few suggestions drawn from the writer's experience in the game of polo.

Let us assume, to start with, that the pony is broken to ride and obey the direct rein. The whole problem is then to so train him as to enable the player with the minimum physical effort to put the pony where he wills at such speed as he desires. I say minimum physical effort, because every ounce of strength expended in overcoming defects of training subtracts from the efficiency in play. A pulling pony or one that must be continually forced will wear out the rider, unsteady his stroke, and near the close of the game he will be lacking in the aggressive energy which spells for his team victory in the final chukkers.

The beginner, and, for that matter, many old-timers, must be fully alive to the fact that every endeavor to perfect the pony before he is put in actual play will be repaid a thousandfold on those days of joyful conflict on the field of play.

How to Train the Pony.—In the first place, get a real prospect, one with some thoroughbred blood—the more the better. You cannot, these days, play any real polo without the speed. You might as well be off the field altogether as mounted on a scrub. You cannot hit the ball unless you get to it. Therefore, speed, speed, speed! The day of handy, quick turning, slow ponies is past. Select a close-coupled one, with bone and substance if possible, as the long-coupled ones are much more difficult to turn and are unlikely to possess the requisite stamina. Much useless rot has been written about training polo ponies. It is really a simple matter, requiring only common sense.

- 1st. The pony must be up against the bit.
- 2d. Turn on the haunches.
- 3d. Swerve either way on indications of the reins.
- 4th. Run true in absence of indications.
- 5th. Graduate his speed in response to rein indications.
- 6th. Take the proper lead.
- 7th. Break quickly.
- 8th. Be unmindful of stick and ball.
- 9th. Fearlessly ride off.

To insure having the pony up against the bit, start with the snaffle, keep the reins stretched with a light feel of horse's mouth, and use the legs to put him to it. During this period, which will vary, of course, with different ponies, being quite brief in many instances, give him simply straight gallop at vary-

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ing speed and breeze him along now and then at full speed. As soon as this is accomplished, put on a standing martingale. This will aid in training, especially after the curb bit is put on, counteracting the frequent tendency to evade the action of the bit by throwing up the head. Training may now be pursued in three simultaneous phases each day: 1st, circling; 2d, swerving; 3d, stick and ball work.

Circling.—Put the pony first on large circles until he goes quietly without pulling. Be sure he takes the proper lead, using the diagonal aids—that is, elevate slightly the inside rein, following with light pull on same, which will lighten the forehand on that side; close back the outside leg powerfully and use both legs strongly to furnish necessary impulsion, shifting at same time your weight to outside hind. Use smaller circles as he progresses in training, using always the outside leg to bring the haunches in a bit. Work on small circles will cause the pony to get his hind legs under him. The outside leg should be closed back to hold the haunch and utilized to decrease the circles. This will help accustom the pony to turning on the haunches, which is most desirable. Circling should be varied with straight gallops at varying speed. Be sure not to keep the pony too long on any one exercise.

Swerving.—Swerving the pony is the best exercise in training after he learns to take the leads. Personally I have never waited to teach the pony the change of lead by the niceties of equitation, as I regard it as unnecessary and inadvisable for polo purposes. He should be taught to change direction by use of direct rein reinforced by bearing rein against the neck, first at walk, then at trot and gallop. Abandon this as soon as he responds, and repeat with reins in left hand only. Put him at the hand gallop and swerve him to the half right, closing back the left leg and using the left bearing rein strongly, at the same time lunging the weight of your body to the right front. Straighten him and repeat to the left, reversing aids. He will soon change with facility. Do not prolong this exercise, especially at first. The use of the aids and shifting of weight may be modified as he progresses, and he will soon learn to change without other indication than the ordinary use of the outside leg and rein in changing direction. From the very beginning, after he is up against the bit and simultaneously with the circling and swerving, begin to accustom him to the stick and ball. This is the easiest part of training, if done cautiously. First, carry the stick about and wave it a bit. Then push at a few tufts of grass or weeds. When he doesn't mind that, push a ball about, just tapping it, gradually working up to striking it with full stroke. Be sure to place the rein hand on the withers in making stroke, to prevent any possible jerking on mouth. Vary short periods of this with the circling exercises and swerving previously mentioned. Remember not to keep the pony on any one exercise long.

Bits.—In the first three phases of training just described, no rule may be set as to how soon to pass to the bit and bridoon. Some ponies will require it

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sooner than others. If the pony pulls, put it on, and, if necessary, go back to snaffle when he quits. Some players prefer the half-moon Pelham to the bit and bridoon, and I have known a few ponies to handle nicely on the snaffle. This is very exceptional, though; as a rule, the bit and bridoon are most satisfactory. I favor using a curb bit with revolving branches of medium length. In the first use of curb bit, leave the chain off, and later adjust it loosely, gradually bringing it to desired adjustment. One must be very light in the first use of the curb, as it is very easy to get the pony behind the bit. Any such tendency must be combatted by changing back to the snaffle until his confidence is restored.

Fourth Phase—Starting and Checking.—When he has responded to this training well, begin to cause him to break suddenly, first from slower gaits and then from the halt. To do this, give him the legs, slack the reins a bit, and lean forward suddenly at the same time; also, begin to check the pony at the gallop and then at speed by half stops or full stops—that is, a series of pulls, closing the legs to bring the haunches under. As soon as he checks up sufficiently, close back the outside leg and rein him about until he is going in the opposite direction. Practice him over the side-boards and near them until he is thoroughly accustomed to it. Practice him in riding against other ponies, jostling them and pushing a bit, so that he will ride off fearlessly. Try all manner of strokes at varying speed, remembering to permit him seldom to turn or swerve after you make a back stroke, and then only upon your indication by the aids. If, after making a back stroke, you immediately turn your pony, he will soon get the habit and will do it when you want to continue on. Work the pony a little every day, but not too long. The time is dependent, of course, on his age, condition, temperament of the pony, and the weather. Be always calm and good-natured with the pony. If he frets, turn to another exercise or stop for the day. Encourage him when he does well.

Lastly, imagine you are in a game and ride him accordingly, picturing to yourself the changing incidents of play and racing him here and there at speed, checking him, turn about, swerve, start him suddenly, to fit the game of your imagination. If he stands the test to your satisfaction, put him in the game for a short period.

The Surplus Animal Problem

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT STERRETT, Q. M. Corps

THE PRESENT depleted strength of a great many organizations is a source of hardships to the mounted branches, where the animal strength is constant and the enlisted strength a disappearing quantity. This difficulty is further increased by the present Vocational Training School, which takes the majority of the personnel for afternoon work and leaves only a few, if any, for the afternoon care of the animals. In view of the above, the method used by Colonel F. C. Marshall, Cavalry, in handling the situation, as published in the letter to the Adjutant General, would seem to go a long way toward a solution of this problem:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA, *July 3, 1920.*

From Commanding Officer.

To the Adjutant General of the Army (through Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas).

Subject: Pasture at Fort Huachuca.

1. On my arrival at this office, on May 1, 1920, I found the troops of the 10th Cavalry were caring for their war-strength number of horses with a rapidly diminishing personnel. The care of these horses so encroached on the training time of the men that training had to be in a measure neglected. The morals of the men were lowered in consequence.

2. There was already a large tract of land fenced in for a pasture. By salvaging an old fence no longer needed and by the purchase of a small amount of barbed wire and staples, I extended this pasture toward the post, so as to include 2,500 acres in all. I ran a water pipe into some large cement troughs that I had built there. The cost of materials and labor was \$272.50. The pasture did not furnish sufficient grazing, so the horses were issued ten pounds of prairie hay—the cheapest grade here—per animal per day.

3. There resulted a saving of 44.45 cents per day per animal for forage. There are now nine hundred animals in the pasture, all in splendid condition and health. The daily saving of forage is four hundred dollars. The pasture is guarded and the horses fed by a detail of one non-commissioned officer and five privates.

4. The working out of this idea is admirable. When a soldier is to be discharged he has the shoes taken from his horse and turns him into the pasture. When a soldier joins he goes to the pasture, gets a horse with his troop's hoof brand, and takes him to the stable.

5. The saving in forage and care is enormous; the value of the pasture for recuperation and rest is very great. The horses are here for replacements at a cost of, at the present contract price of prairie hay, eight and one-half cents a day.

F. C. MARSHALL,
Colonel, 10th Cavalry.

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There is not a cavalry or artillery officer of any length of service who has not been faced by the difficulties confronting Colonel Marshall, namely, a shortage of men and a full animal strength, and all realize the difficulties of keeping up efficient training with a large surplus number of animals in the troop stables. In addition to the great advantage of this scheme for the training side of the question, the matter of the saving in the forage ration is tremendous, amounting to some \$400 a day for nine hundred animals. The Remount Service has gone into this side of the question as a matter of economy, their idea being to feed the animals as cheaply as possible and still keep them in good condition. In following out this, where possible, pasturage has been secured for the animals which would keep them by the grazing afforded; but, as this is generally impossible, it has been found necessary to supplement their feed, to a certain extent, generally by a grain ration.

In the event that pastures have not been available in the vicinity of remount depots, and due to the great shortage in personnel and large number of animals, the corral system has been adopted. This system keeps the animals loose in corrals, where they have constant access to water and are fed in racks provided for that purpose, and requires, as figured out by the Remount Service, one man to every twenty or twenty-five animals in the depot, which includes all men on administrative and other work, it being estimated that one man to every forty animals is sufficient for the actual work connected with caring for the animals in the corrals. It is not believed that pasturage to the extent necessary for the method used by the Remount Service will be available around any post or garrison occupied by a combatant unit. The corral system also is subject to a great deal of criticism, due to the amount of work necessary in building and cleaning the corrals; but in case no pasturage is available it might be used to a limited extent, each troop or organization being furnished its own corral and made responsible for the care and feeding of the animals. This method, while not resulting in a large saving in the forage ration, would leave many more men available for the training and other work, and would also save on the expensive part of the ration, namely, the grain, as cavalry animals in corrals, are generally fed some three pounds of grain, one pound of bran, and eighteen pounds of hay.

In both the pasture and corral systems the fact should not be lost sight of that animals are not kept in condition for hard field service, due to lack of exercise. In view of this fact, the Remount Service has plans prepared for the furnishing of a separate stall for every animal in time of war, in order that it may receive proper care and exercise to keep in shape for field duty.

When practicable, and it is believed that in a number of posts occupied by mounted troops it is so, the method adopted by Colonel Marshall would seem to be an ideal one for the care of surplus animals, as by this method not only a large saving is made in the forage, but a large cut is made in the number of men necessary for caring for these animals. In case this is not practicable, due

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to insufficient ground or other reasons, a form of the corral system could be used which, though not making a large monetary saving, would necessitate a comparatively small personnel for the care of the animals and would allow the more efficient training of the command.

"After the Austrian rout on the Piave, in the last week of October and first week of November, 1918, four cavalry divisions, mounted, rendered most important and effective work in pursuit, riding around the retreating Austrian infantry, intercepting them at river crossings, and capturing thousands of prisoners. At one spot, upon their appearance from the rear, an Austrian division with 20 batteries was captured."—*Report of the Cavalry Board, A. E. F.*

Editorial Comment

A FEW REFLECTIONS

OFFICERS who have given the matter any serious thought must be impressed with the growing dislike on the part of our officers for service with troops. Prior to the war such service was regarded as the natural and logical kind, whereas detached duty was looked upon as exceptional. With the ending of the war, however, a transformation has occurred and we see on all sides the most strenuous efforts being made to secure any kind of duty rather than that with a regiment, not only by older officers, but even by subalterns who have just entered the service and upon whom the idea of other service than that with troops should not even have dawned.

In former days, officers, after a period of duty with a regiment, sought detached service as a relief from the monotony of garrison life, with all of its dull routine; but the same reasons surely cannot actuate the new army, where the activities are sufficiently numerous to satisfy the most energetic. There must, therefore, be other and more serious causes into which it is desirable to inquire.

First of all, it seems to us that the lack of suitable living quarters for the families of officers is the fundamental reason for the avoidance of troop duty and for the scrambling for preferred details. The greater part of our troops are in divisional camps, hastily built for war purposes, but completely lacking in any accommodations for the families of officers in times of peace. During the war everything was accepted *pro bono publico*, but it is easy to understand that, with the return to normal living, officers are unwilling, especially after the separations entailed by the war, to serve now in places where they must again be called upon to be separated from their families, and that they should seek berths where living conditions more closely approximate those of civilized communities.

Then, again, from reports that we receive, it would appear that service with troops is shunned on account of the multiplicity of the routine duties exacted of officers and men. Such duties frankly wear upon one and are in many cases unnecessary. A plethora of orders pours down from higher headquarters upon the troops, requiring them to be proficient in fifteen different kinds of weapons—in drill, in combat firing, in horsemanship, in educational and vocational training, in morale work, and so on—without regard to the eternal fact that the day has but twenty-four hours and to the utter bewilderment of the conscientious troop officer. As a result of all of these requirements, no one

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job can ever be completed and the officer has the impression of never getting anywhere or accomplishing anything; so that he soon comes to regard himself like a squirrel in a cage, going round and round and round; but, being an intelligent squirrel, he makes his plans to escape as soon as possible.

However, not the least of the reasons impelling officers to leave the regiments and their proper commands is the tremendous emphasis which we are placing upon the staff and the great prestige with which we are surrounding the General Staff. The great prize which is dangled before the eyes of our best qualified officers is graduation from the General Staff College and assignment to staff duty—that is, to *office employment*—with almost no emphasis on assignment to *command*. What is the result? The ambitious officer has come to feel that his career is ruined if he is not on the eligible list for the General Staff, and naturally he looks upon service with troops as a period of transition and drudgery, to be gotten through with as quickly as possible, so that he might prepare himself for his more important career. Those unable to qualify for the schools seek relief in other forms of detached duty, commonly known as “coffee-cooling.”

The training of staff officers is admittedly extremely important, and all officers should strive for the courses at the schools, but the prizes for proficient performance thereat should be assignment to command. As it is, those who remain with troops, seeing the haste with which so many good officers try to escape and seeing the honors reserved for them when they get away, naturally decide that the royal road to success in the Army is not, in time of peace at least, the one traveled by the regiments.

It follows, from a consideration of the above facts, that we should seek to bring about a readjustment of conditions and to place the greater prestige upon *command*—the highest and most important duty of the profession; and we should not omit to cultivate in the minds of the staff and the service the conviction that they exist only for the troops, and that the needs of the latter are their first consideration.

And what a privilege it is to be the guardians and leaders of the fine men who make up our ranks! Any officer who has ever taken the trouble to interest himself in the personal welfare of his men knows what a capacity for devotion they possess and what affectionate regard they feel for the officer who has won their confidence. They give evidence of it in a hundred little ways, especially if they feel that he will unflinchingly share their hardships and privations. After all, it is the human element which is the attraction of the service; so that duty with troops should be the most prized of all assignments. We sincerely believe that the majority of officers really prefer this service, if only they could live a normal and peaceful life and not be mentally harassed with their private affairs, destructive of harmony and efficiency.

In such a wonderful country as ours, living conditions should be the least of our difficulties, and there is no reason why the Army should not be quartered

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in the most desirable surroundings. It behooves us, therefore, to study this question sympathetically and intelligently, always remembering that peace is the normal state for an army, and that its officers and men should not be asked to live under war conditions.

SUPPORTING THE JOURNAL

THE EXTENT to which the JOURNAL may be developed depends entirely upon the support which it receives primarily from the Cavalry. In this branch lies our greatest potential field for subscribers; and yet it is surprising how many of the cavalry officers, for reasons best known to themselves, have not joined the Association or subscribed for the JOURNAL. It is true that we have many subscribers in other branches and in organizations, but unless the cavalry gives the JOURNAL 100 per cent support, it can never reach its maximum development. It should be a matter of professional pride with every officer to take the JOURNAL of his arm and to encourage those under his command to do likewise. We like to feel that such is the sentiment among our officers, but it is nevertheless true that some of them allow other things to interfere with their good intentions. In this connection it is a matter of pride to record that the fault does not lie so much with the officers on duty with troops as with those on detached service. The former group have individually shown much interest in the JOURNAL and their support has been greatly appreciated.

There is, however, one way in which officers with troops can materially aid the subscription list and thereby directly increase the effectiveness of the CAVALRY JOURNAL as an advertising medium. *Every troop commander should subscribe for the Troop Library or Reading Room.* There are many articles in the JOURNAL of interest to the men, especially to the non-commissioned officers. Frequent invitations to join have been sent to the various troops, but so far the response has not been such as was anticipated. Out of the 255 separate organizations in the cavalry, only 45 have to date subscribed for the JOURNAL. The subscription price is so modest that it cannot be a lack of funds.

Every new subscriber enhances the possibility of obtaining advertisements, for when it comes to selling space to advertisers, they consider only circulation. It is upon the advertising that we depend to pay the expenses of publishing the JOURNAL, for the subscription price does not meet the cost of paper and printing. The JOURNAL is purely a professional magazine and must not be confounded with the commercial magazines which sell for a nominal sum. Necessarily, therefore, the single issue of the JOURNAL cannot compete in price with magazines of popular appeal. This statement is thought necessary, inasmuch as several officers have recently canceled their subscriptions on the ground that we were the most expensive magazine on the market. We are not on the market at all, but are the professional organ of a scientific association.

Let all of us get behind the JOURNAL and boom the subscription list. Ask

EDITORIAL COMMENT

your fellow cavalry officer whether he has joined and urge him to do so. See that all of the troops have the JOURNAL in their barracks.

It is to be regretted that so much excellent manuscript received by the Editor cannot be published; but, as we are only a quarterly, some of it must be omitted. From a literary standpoint, we have enough contributions to make the JOURNAL a monthly publication, but we are prevented by lack of funds.

THE REORGANIZATION

FOR THE past two months the War Department General Staff has been engaged in putting into effect the reorganization of the army as contemplated by the act of June 4th. As yet, the only approved plans which have been announced are the territorial organization of the army into nine corps areas, the selection of the War Department General Staff, that of the General Staff with troops, and the creation of the single list. A close study of the bill, however, shows that, for the first time in its history, the army has been placed upon a sound organizational basis. Through the efforts of an interested Military Committee of the Congress and of certain officers of the War Department, we have succeeded in having made into law a set of fundamental principles that are vital to the efficiency of the service and for which we have been hoping and striving for years.

It must not be taken for granted, however, that because they are law they are unchangeable, and it is consequently desirable to indicate some of the lurking dangers that may threaten this excellent piece of legislation in the future. No one not intimately connected with every step of the writing of the bill can appreciate what a struggle it was to obtain recognition for these principles, and especially to keep them in the bill against the opposition which sprang up from many places in the service.

The adoption of the single list has completely divorced the question of organization from that of promotion, so that it should now be possible to organize the army on a sound basis from the standpoint of combat efficiency. In the course of two or three years the sentiment of the army will be so thoroughly crystallized against any proposition to revert to the old interdependent relationships of promotion and organization that it will be impossible to get the law changed; but the army must be on the alert for attempts in this direction, inasmuch as there were tremendous efforts made to amend the bill before it was signed by the President, so as to violate some of the fundamental principles contained in it, and this effort was defeated only after a very determined and stubborn fight made against it by some of the members of the Military Committee of the House.

Aside from the single list, the present act contains other features that will be subject to attack. It does away entirely with all temporary advanced rank in time of peace. For example, it abolishes advanced rank in the Ordnance

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Department, at the Military Academy at West Point, and in the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Likewise, detailed majors of Philippine scouts are abolished; aids to the President and to the General of the Army will no longer hold the temporary rank of colonel, and in general no officer will in future be given advanced temporary rank due to his detail, assignment, or rating. This provision of the bill was fought very hard and will undoubtedly be amended at the earliest opportunity, if the parties interested can possibly have it done.

We must, therefore, be ever on our guard against unwarranted and selfish changes in the law, especially until such time as the sentiment in the service has been fortified against such amendments. The present Military Committee of the House, it is believed, thoroughly understands the necessities for adherence to what has been made law; but, after the election, changes in the committee will occur and every new member will have to be convinced of the necessity of keeping the law intact.

During the past year the army was particularly fortunate, as the members of the committee were greatly interested in the reorganization of the army and traveled extensively, both abroad and at home, to familiarize themselves with conditions and to meet officers of all grades and in all branches of the service. The opportunity for such intimate contact between the committee and the service will probably not occur again in years; but if the army itself is united in opposition to special legislation for particular branches and for particular classes of officers, it will not be difficult to prevent dangerous amendments to the present law.

Topics of the Day

VALETE ET PLAUDITE

As THE old order passeth it leaves to the new a heritage of which the latter may well be proud, and sets for it a standard the superiority of which is illuminatingly set forth in the order below. With what regret do we say good-bye to the old, but with what pride do we record its achievements!

General Orders
No. 6. }

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY,
FORT CLARK, TEXAS, July 23, 1920.

1. Instructions dated War Department, July 15, 1920, direct the retirement of First Sergeant John F. De Swan, Troop "C," 13th Cavalry, on account of 30 years' service. In announcing the retirement of First Sergeant De Swan, the Regimental Commander desires to call attention to his distinguished services.

First Sergeant De Swan has eight "Excellent" discharges. For distinguished bravery in battle at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines under heavy fire of the enemy, he was awarded, by direction of the President of the United States, a Medal of Honor. Before another year had passed he was on the other side of the world fighting. First Sergeant De Swan served in the Philippine Insurrection from May 9, 1899, to February 8, 1902, participating in four engagements with the enemy. During the World War he served as second lieutenant of the 20th Cavalry and first lieutenant of the 78th Field Artillery. Discharged as first lieutenant October 28, 1919, he re-enlisted the next day as first sergeant in his old regiment, the 13th Cavalry.

First Sergeant De Swan is a splendid soldier, a leader of men in every line of endeavor, an inspiration to all true Americans. First Sergeant De Swan takes with him in his retirement the best wishes of all officers and men of the 13th Cavalry, with which he has served so faithfully and long.

By order of Colonel Anderson:

N. N. ROGERS,

First Lieutenant, 13th Cavalry, Acting Adjutant.

FAMOUS ENDURANCE RIDES

THE ENDURANCE-TEST ride for army horses, which takes place this month, from October 11 to October 15, between Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and Camp Devens, Massachusetts, recalls to mind some famous endurance races. One of the most renowned of these was the ride between Berlin and Vienna, in which 140 German and Austrian army officers started simultaneously, one group leaving Berlin as the other left Vienna. They were mounted on picked horses, among which were thoroughbreds, half-bred Prussians and Hungarians, and some native ponies from the uplands of Austro-Hungary. The animals had been thoroughly trained and conditioned. The roads were the best and the weight was a little more than a race-horse takes up, the winner having carried

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128 pounds, plus saddle and bridle. The distance covered was about 350 miles.

Count Stahremberg, who was the first to arrive, made the journey in a few minutes less than 72 hours, or at the rate of 4.9 miles per hour. Lieutenant Teitzenstein, the first of the Germans to arrive in Vienna, did the distance in a trifle more than seventy-three and one-half hours. Both horses died from the effects of the journey and many others were permanently disabled. It was the ponies which sustained the least injury, though they did not make the race in the shortest time.

Many rides of excellence were made by individual horsemen in the United States in the days when the Army was engaged in keeping the Indians on their reservations in the trans-Missouri country. Colonel Richard I. Dodge tells of an express rider in Texas who carried mail from El Paso to Chihuahua, a distance of three hundred miles, with a weight of two hundred pounds, taking a week to go and a week to return and using the same pony continuously for six months without diminishing either his flesh or his fire. As the country was infested by Apache Indians, the man had to ride by night and hide by day, doing one hundred miles at a stretch and resting his pony four days between trips.

In 1879 several single couriers of General Wesley Merritt's command rode from Thornburg's rat hole to join the main column, one hundred and seventy miles, in a little less than twenty-four hours, or at the rate of seven miles per hour.

There are some wonderful feats of endurance by men and horses recorded in the War Department, considering that the more members engaged the slower the pace. Captain A. E. Wood, of the 4th Cavalry, rode with eight men one hundred and forty miles in thirty-one hours in pursuit of a deserter at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, in September, 1880, or at the rate of four and a half miles per hour. Neither horses nor men were specially selected. The report says that they rode continuously at a walk and a trot.

Four men of Company H, 1st Cavalry, in 1880 carried dispatches from Fort Harney to Fort Warner, one hundred and forty miles, in twenty-two hours, over a bad road, or at the rate of 6.4 miles. The horses were in good condition at the end of the ride, and after one day's rest made the return trip at sixty miles a day.

MR. SPENCER BORDEN ANSWERED

AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, 922 17TH STREET N. W.,

Mr. H. S. BORDEN,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1920.

Fall River, Massachusetts.

MY DEAR MR. BORDEN: I have just read your article in July issue of the CAVALRY JOURNAL with a great deal of interest, and I therefore wish to explain

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to you the ideas and plans of the Remount Service and the American Remount Association for the conduct of breeding.

As assistant to Chief of the Remount Service, in charge of the Animal Division of the Remount Service, and as chairman of Breeding Committee of American Remount Association, it is my duty to conduct the work in connection with the acceptance and placing of stallions.

The sum of \$250,000 was appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1921 for the encouragement of breeding. The plan for the conduct of this work is as follows:

(a) Five purchasing and breeding headquarters have been established, as follows: Lexington, Ky.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Boise, Idaho; Sacramento, Calif. A remount officer at each of these headquarters, assisted by a veterinarian, is to make a complete survey of the territory assigned to each headquarters and determine the localities where stallions should be placed. These localities are to be termed "breeding centers." Breeding centers are carefully selected, in sections of the country where suitable mares are available and where the leading citizens and farmers show interest in breeding of riding horses.

(b) A breeding center having been located, a person who desires to operate a stallion, and who is well known and influential in the community, is employed by the Government and paid a salary in proportion to the work actually done in breeding. This person who is to breed the stallion is known as "local agent." The stallion is transported and fed at Government expense. The agent cares for, grooms, feeds, and exercises this stallion at his expense and breeds him to the mares selected by the remount officers and under such instructions as may be issued by this officer.

Now, all expense connected with this plan must be paid out of the \$250,000, including maintenance of personnel at headquarters, pay of agent, and feed and transportation of stallions. This amount, therefore, is a very modest sum for such a large undertaking, and the above expense precludes the purchase of many valuable stallions and renders importation of others impossible.

For the foregoing reason the donation of good stallions has been most acceptable, from whatever source, and the thoroughbred and Arab men have been most generous with their donations. The thoroughbred men dominate the American Remount Association only in number and the amount of interest shown in the activities of the Association and at no time have I heard any of them discredit or attempt to discredit the Arab. On the other hand, I have heard many members of the Association express their admiration of the Arab and the Anglo-Arab, and regret that there were not more of them available in this country for use as sires.

The statement in your article in the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* that "broken-down thoroughbreds are in use in the Government breeding studs" is correct, if you are using the term "broken down" as it applies to racing. If this expression

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creates the impression that these stallions are now incapable of work or unsuitable as sires, it is doing a great injustice to these stallions and to the men who presented them, and is harmful to the breeding plans of the Remount Service. For instance, one stallion, "Fashion Plate," accepted a short time ago, was "broken down" for racing. At the time of acceptance he had just been ridden 350 miles overland in ten days. He came in with head and tail up and was going absolutely sound. Another stallion, "Perkio," although retired from racing because he was "broken down," has been standing in Virginia this season and averaged 25 to 30 miles each day in serving mares. Having served about fifty mares in an equal number of days and having done during this time an average of 30 miles per day on the road, he was ridden 55 miles in one day into Washington and shown the next day in the National Capital Horse Show. He was in excellent working flesh, full of life, going absolutely sound, and showed nothing but excellent qualities of gameness and stamina.

Again, as you know, many horses known as "broken down" for racing are bought and used for years in the hunting field, where many horses which are bought and start as sound are unable to stand the strain.

There has just been completed, and published as an appendix to the Bulletin of the American Remount Association, a list of stallions now on hand in the Remount Service. This list shows the stallions to possess plenty of bone and substance, and they are, with only one exception, quiet, gentle, and of excellent disposition. Practically all of them are capable of doing a good day's work and are used for riding pastures, patrol work, and can and do drill in close cavalry work. A large majority of them, although technically "broken down" for racing, could go in a cavalry regiment and outmarch cavalry horses known as sound.

I am writing this to you in a perfectly frank manner, asking and desiring encouragement and co-operation from all sources and from the advocates of all breeds of horses. We must admit, too, that all breeds have their good qualities, and even what we consider poor for our purposes are most useful in producing mares for crossing with the proper breed of stallion.

I wish again to add and impress the fact upon all persons interested in the plan for breeding, that at no time have I heard or seen any one connected with any breed of horses attempt to dominate the work of the American Remount Association. As a matter of fact, the breeding committee includes men interested in all breeds of horses, and the thoroughbred members of this committee have advised the use and encouragement of all breeds of horses. The Remount Service is now standing Arabs, standardbred, saddlebred, and thoroughbred stallions.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the CAVALRY JOURNAL, requesting that it be published, in order that every one connected with the cavalry may know that no advocates of any breed of horses are dominating the American Remount Association, and that the stallions in use by the Remount Service are superior animals.

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Thanking you for the interest which you have always displayed in the improvement of the cavalry horse and for the interest which you have also shown in the plans for breeding of the Remount Service, I am,

Sincerely,

C. L. SCOTT,

Chairman, Breeding Committee, American Remount Association.

RECORDS OF THE WORLD WAR

THE WAR DEPARTMENT is now preparing for publication the Records of the World War. There have already been prepared and sent to the printer the following volumes:

Field Orders and Annexes, 1st Army, Records of the World War, Class A, Section II, Vol. 1.

Summaries of Intelligence, 1st Army, Records of the World War, Class A, Section II, Vol. 3.

Field Orders, 2d Army Corps, Records of the World War, Class A, Section VI, Vol. 1.

Others will follow as soon as their preparation is complete. These records are being published in accordance with the following plan:

1. The publication will be divided into three classes, viz.:

Class A—Records of Military Operations Overseas.

Class B—Records of the Service of Supplies Overseas.

Class C—Records of Military Activities in the United States.

2. Each class will be subdivided into sections and each section into volumes corresponding to the scheme of organization and record files of the War Department and American Expeditionary Forces. A numbered volume may be issued in two separately bound books if the records pertaining to that volume are numerous, or more than one volume may be published under one cover if the records pertaining thereto are meager.

The War Department will print only a very limited number of sets for the official use of its service. The Public Printer will, however, provide the sales edition to take care of the outside demand. It is recommended and suggested to officers and men that any one interested in obtaining copies of these valuable historical documents place his name on file with the Superintendent of Public Documents, so that he may receive notice as each volume appears.

THE AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION

By THIS time, it is firmly believed, the American Remount Association and its aims are familiar to the major portion of the officers of the army, certainly to those of the mounted services.

Organized less than nine months ago by a few officers and former officers of the Remount Service, the American Remount Association has grown by leaps and bounds, until its membership is now close to 1,000, and its scope as well as its influence are nation-wide. The directorate is a representative body,

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composed of officers and former officers of the army and of prominent civilians representing many States of the Union. The officers of the association are, without exception, officers or former officers of the army, thus insuring a policy of sympathetic interest toward everything that pertains to the welfare of the service. The association has dedicated itself wholeheartedly to the service of the army in every way possible within the objects that led to its organization. It has no selfish motives to serve. No officer of the association receives one penny for his services, thus rendering all the resources of the association available to meet current expenditures, such as clerk hire, postage, stationery, etc., and the purchase and donation of cups and trophies for military horses or events or for horses being bred for military purposes.

The association having been organized for the army, with the avowed purpose of using all its influence toward assisting the army in securing more and better horses and in the promotion of mounted sports, why should not every officer who is interested in the things that the association stands for be a member?

If you are interested, write to the Secretary, 922 17th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., stating membership desired. Membership dues are as follows: Life membership, \$5 initiation fee, \$50 life dues; regular membership, \$5 initiation fee, \$3 annual dues; associate membership, no initiation fee, \$1 annual dues.

CAVALRY ESPRIT

SOME ONE has said that "it takes esprit de corps to win objectives," and it is believed that this spirit, put into the work, greatly aided the Cavalry in winning its recruiting objective in record time.

When the United States entered the World War, the difficulties of ocean transportation for horses and forage were so great as to preclude a large participation of cavalry in the conflict. Only three regiments were sent overseas, and they were mostly used in handling the Remount Service. However, one squadron of the Second and one troop of the Third were effectively engaged in the St. Mihiel offensive. Other regiments were converted into artillery.

The greater part of the cavalry was compelled to serve on the border, while their more fortunate comrades in arms were engaged in the great struggle overseas. Yet, notwithstanding the almost overwhelming bitterness of disappointment, they served where duty placed them, with characteristic cheerfulness and efficiency, in a situation oftentimes trying and sometimes critical.

When the demobilization sadly depleted their ranks, every man and officer heartily put his shoulder to the enormous and difficult task of recruiting up to the authorized strength, not merely with men, but with men of the type that can perform the exacting duties required of the Cavalry Arm.

The usual friendly rivalry existed between organizations, but when one regiment happened to be less fortunate than another in respect to the allocation

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to States for recruiting purposes, the commanding officers and representatives of the more fortunate regiments took the broad view of working for the arm as a whole; consequently the Cavalry Arm, almost as a single unit, has grown until today it is partially closed to enlistment, being filled to authorized strength.

Incidentally, it shows that men are still joining the Army primarily for the love of "soldiering." It is generally believed that on the Mexican border, owing to the nature of the duties and small garrisons, educational and vocational training cannot be carried on so effectively or extensively as in the larger garrisoned posts and cantonments.

Even so, the regiments stationed along the border experienced the least difficulty in recruiting to authorized strength.

Although the present Cavalry recruiting phase is practically completed, it is imperative that the Cavalry take a still wider view, considering itself as an integral part of the whole Army, in which it is vitally interested, and that the organization representatives, who helped the G. R. S. canvassers bring the Cavalry up to strength, should remain "in the field" for the purpose of carrying on team-work of procuring recruits for the Army in general, and in order to be in a position to secure needed specialists for their own arm.

Let all arms get together as a team and push this recruiting campaign to a successful issue.

Esprit will win.

AMERICAN RIDING TEAM VICTORIES

AT THE Inter-Allied Concours Hippique, held August 23, 1920, at Weisbaden, the American team "cleaned up" in great shape. On the first day, with 13 horses out of 165, representing all nations, in the jumping contest America's winnings were as follows:

Major Sloan Doak, Cavalry, 1st.
Captain H. D. Chamberlain, Field Artillery, 4th.
Major J. W. Downer, Field Artillery, 5th.
Captain V. P. Erwin, Field Artillery, 11th.
Major W. W. West, Cavalry, 12th.

On the second day, at Weisbaden, limited to the 60 high horses of the previous day, the American team won six places, as follows:

Major W. W. West, Cavalry, 3d.
Major Sloan Doak, Cavalry, 7th.
Major W. W. West, Cavalry, 8th.
Captain H. T. Allen, Field Artillery, 9th.
Captain H. D. Chamberlain, Field Artillery, 12th.
Major John A. Barry, Cavalry, 13th.

First and second honors on the second day at Weisbaden went to the French team.

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Fresh from their victory at Weisbaden, the American Army Riding Team left Coblenz August 30 for Antwerp, Belgium, to compete against the crack horses of all the great nations in the Seventh Olympiad, being held in the Belgium seaport town.

As a preparatory event, the riding team competed in the Inter-Allied Horse Show at Coblenz in July, where they won the first prize in the team competition for horse championship, each rider on the same mount during the entire meet, which lasted three days.

THE ARMY RIDING TEAM AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

JUST AS WE are going to press, we learn that although handicapped by the injury sustained by Major John A. Barry when he broke his right hand in a fall and the elimination of Major Sloan Doak through the disqualification of his mount for lameness, the United States Army Riding Team finished fourth in the military horse riding match which closed the Seventh Olympiad at Antwerp. Sweden won deservedly first place, with a score of 5,057.50 points out of a possible 6,000. Italy was second, with 4,735, and Belgium third, with 4,560 points. The American score was 4,477.50. Individual ratings (maximum, 2,000) of the three high contestants in each team, the sum of each trio making the national score, were as follows:

1. Lieutenant de Morner.....	Sweden	1,775.00
2. Lieutenant Lundstrom	Sweden	1,738.75
3. Major Caffaratti	Italy	1,733.75
4. Lieutenant Moeremans	Belgium	1,652.50
5. Lieutenant Spighi	Italy	1,647.50
6. Captain Chamberlin	U. S. A.	1,568.75
7. Major W. W. West, Jr.	U. S. A.	1,558.75
8. Captain de Bron.....	Sweden	1,543.75
9. Captain Gisler	Norway	1,537.50
10. Lieutenant Lints	Belgium	1,515.00
11. Lieutenant Johanson	Norway	1,428.75
12. Lieutenant Bonvalet	Belgium	1,392.50
13. Captain Saint-Poulof.....	France	1,387.50
14. Captain Cacciandra	Italy	1,353.75
15. Captain de Sartigues.....	France	1,352.50
16. Major Barry	U. S. A.	1,350.00
17. Colonel Vilcana	Finland	1,282.50
18. Lieutenant Missonne	Belgium	1,282.50
19. Captain Asnari	Italy	1,245.00
20. Lieutenant Sirtena	Holland	1,035.00

The military match was not the only one in which blood counted. Sweden, with thoroughbred entries, well trained, walked away with first, second and third in the dressage event and won first place in the international team jump-

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ing. In the individual jumping, Lieutenant Lequio and Major Valerio, both of Italy, won first and second places respectively, third going to Captain Lewenhaupt, of Sweden.

One has not far to go to find the reason for the success registered by Sweden in these matches. Their mounts were thoroughbreds. For the past year the contestants have worked incessantly to achieve the results attained in Antwerp. One of the mounts, purchased with the Olympics in mind, is reported to have cost \$30,000. All Sweden was combed over to obtain the best material, and during the long period of training the stables of the King have been open to the team. Consensus is that the Swedes had horses better trained than those of any other nation, and in quality were a close second to Italy, whose mounts always are superb.

The military match was a three-day event, teams being made up of four men, the three best scores to count. The American team was under the charge of Colonel Walter C. Short, Cavalry, and was captained by Major Berkeley T. Merchant, Cavalry. It was made up of the following officers: Majors Isaac S. Martin, John A. Barry, William W. West, Jr., and Sloan Doak, Cavalry, and John W. Downer, Field Artillery, and Captains Harry D. Chamberlin, Cavalry, and Vincent P. Erwin, Karl C. Greenwald, and Henry T. Allen, Jr., Field Artillery. Majors Barry, West, and Doak rode in the military match.

The meet was opened on Monday, September 6, with a road ride of 50 kilometers, combined with a 5-kilometer cross-country run obstructed with 20 obstacles (time allowed, 3½ hours). This was run over a muddy road in a drizzling rain, and it was in this ride that Major Barry fell and broke his hand, necessitating his riding during the remainder of the meet with his hand in splints. Twenty started.

Time for the run:

Name.	Nationality.	Time.
		H. M. S.
Colonel Vilcana	Finland	3.19.00
Major Caffaratti	Italy	3.21.00
Captain Chamberlin	U. S. A.	3.19.00
Lieutenant Moeremans	Belgium	3.09.00
Lieutenant Sirtena	Holland	3.25.00
Captain de Bron	Sweden	3.22.00
Captain Vicart	France	3.06.30
Captain Gisler	Norway	3.16.30
Captain Cacciandra	Italy	3.18.30
Major Barry	U. S. A.	3.22.00
Lieutenant Bonvalet	Belgium	3.26.00
Lieutenant Dyrch	Sweden	3.20.30
Captain Saint-Poulof	France	3.19.00
Lieutenant Bjornseth	Norway	3.16.00
Captain Asnari	Italy	3.26.00
Major Doak	U. S. A.	2.20.00

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Name.	Nationality.	Time.
		H. M. S.
Lieutenant Misonne	Belgium	3.19.30
Lieutenant Lundstrom	Sweden	3.21.00
Captain de Sartigues.....	France	3.08.00
Lieutenant Johanson	Norway	3.05.00
Lieutenant Spighi	Italy	3.22.30
Major West	U. S. A.....	3.17.30
Lieutenant Lints	Belgium	3.17.30
Lieutenant de Morner	Sweden	3.23.15
Captain de Vregille.....	France	3.11.30

The competition on Wednesday, September 8, consisted of a road ride of 20 kilometers (time allowed, one hour), followed by a 4,000-meter steeplechase, with a rest period of thirty minutes intervening. At the finish of the road ride mounts were examined to determine their fitness for the steeplechase. Major Doak's mount, the only thoroughbred in the American string, came in lame from the road run and thus was eliminated.

Time for the road run:

Name.	Nationality.	Time.
		H. M. S.
Colonel Vilcana	Finland	1.04.00
Major Caffaratti.....	Italy	58.08
Captain Chamberlin	U. S. A.....	1.02.02
Lieutenant Moeremans	Belgium	57.52
Lieutenant Sirtena	Holland	1.04.28
Captain de Bron	Sweden	1.00.50
Captain Gisler	Norway	1.01.15
Captain Caccianandra	Italy	1.03.06
Major Barry	U. S. A.....	1.04.19
Lieutenant Bonvalet	Belgium	57.45
Lieutenant Dyrch	Sweden	1.05.45
Captain Saint-Poulof	France	1.03.24
Lieutenant Bjornseth	Norway	1.02.02
Major Doak	U. S. A.....	59.42
Lieutenant Misonne	Belgium	55.03
Lieutenant Lundstrom	Sweden	58.52
Captain de Sartigues.....	France	56.29
Lieutenant Johanson	Norway	59.25
Lieutenant Spighi	Italy	1.02.06
Major West	U. S. A.....	1.01.44
Lieutenant Lints	Belgium	58.25
Lieutenant de Morner	Sweden	1.02.33
Captain de Vregille.....	France	1.01.53

Jumping, in the Stadium, on Friday, September 10, closed the military match. In this Colonel Vilcana, of Finland, suffered a broken right arm in the only spill of the day.

Major Barry, a native of Tennessee, at present Instructor of Equitation at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, was commissioned from the ranks in June,

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1902. He was on duty in the United States during the World War, and at the time of the signing of the Armistice was Adjutant General of the Eleventh Division, then in process of organization at Camp Meade, Md. His mount was "Raven," a veteran of the American Expeditionary Forces, shown in competition in the Interallied Games in Paris in 1919.

Major West is a native of Georgia and was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1905. He was originally commissioned in infantry, but transferred later to his present arm. He was with General Pershing in the Mexican campaign and was with him in the A. E. F. Major West is a member of the instructional staff of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. His mount was "Black Boy," also a veteran of the A. E. F., who was in work harness, pulling a wagon during the last days of the war, in the Meuse-Argonne Forest drive.

Major Doan is a Texan, a graduate of West Point, class of 1907, and is an Instructor of Equitation at Fort Riley. He was on duty in the Philippine Islands during the World War. His mount was "Deceive," an old timer, to whom Olympics is all in the day's work. "Deceive" is a thoroughbred, 18 years old, and is reputed to have won a carload of cups for jumping. He won the United Hunts Racing Association steeplechase in Belmont Park in 1910, and two years later carried Colonel J. C. Montgomery (now chief of staff of the American Forces in Germany) in the Olympic games at Stockholm. Unfortunately, he developed lameness in the second day's road ride, which barred him from further competition.

Captain Chamberlin is a native of Illinois, and was graduated from West Point in 1910. He was instructor in equitation at West Point for a time, and now is instructor in the use of the pistol and saber at Fort Riley. He rode "Nigra," the same mount he rode in the Interallied Games in Paris in 1919. There, as in Antwerp, he made the best American score.

Major Martin was doubly unfortunate in being kept out of the competition. Upon being made a member of the team he paid a long price for a thoroughbred to ride in the meet. On the way over the horse became sick and was eliminated as a possible starter. With his own horse in the hospital, Major Martin was trying out another, which fell with him, injuring the Major's knee so badly that it was impossible for him to ride.

The Riding Team were recipients of many social honors during their stay in Antwerp. These included a banquet by Count Henri de Baillet Latour and Lieutenant-General Joostens a dinner and concert by the officers of the Antwerp Polo Club; a banquet by the officers of the 2d Regiment stationed in Antwerp; a dinner and dance by Count and Countess de Baillet Latour at their country seat, the Chateau du Donck; a dinner by Monsieur and Madame Alfred Grisar, and a dinner by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Osterreith (who was chief of the Belgian Military Mission in America during the war).

Major-General Henry T. Allen, commanding the American Forces in Germany, and several members of his staff went from Coblenz to Antwerp to see some of the riding.

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Lieutenant-Colonel George Lee crossed the American continent and the Atlantic Ocean in order to watch the match. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lee and their son and daughter.

Major William A. McCain, Cavalry, changed station in time to get to Antwerp for the riding.

Major Thomas H. Cunningham, Cavalry, who had been on duty with the French Cavalry School at Saumur, went to Antwerp for the match. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham.

NOTES FROM THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

THE COURSES for the Troop Officers' and National Guard classes at the Cavalry School began this year on September 1. There are 31 officers in the Troop Officers' Class and 11 officers in the National Guard Class. The National Guard Class will take a course of three months.

In addition to the two classes mentioned, there will be a large class to take the Basic Course this year. From West Point, 51 graduates from the last class reported on September 15 to take this course. Later on in the fall about 100 officers recently appointed into the Cavalry Service will report to take the same course, making a total of 150 officers in the Basic Class.

It is expected that a Field Officers' Class of 10 or 15 members will be formed here in March for a four months' course. Another National Guard Class will report for a three months' course in the spring.

Thus the Cavalry School will have expanded so as to pass through its courses about 200 students per year instead of the 55 of last year.

This expansion has required many more instructors, enlisted men, and horses. The students of the Basic Class are quartered in a barrack which has been fitted up to be very comfortable for the purpose. Those who are married are to have quarters in a building constructed during the war for a hospital.

All courses of instruction include horsemanship, tactics, cavalry weapons, and general instruction. Horsemanship will be taught as in the past, with a great deal of attention to the use of pistol and saber. Cavalry weapons will include not only the pistol and the saber, but also an extensive course in musketry, machine-guns, and automatic rifles. These last three subjects will receive more attention than was possible last year. Minor tactics for the cavalry units, from the squad to the squadron, will be taught to all classes. In certain classes it will include the regiment and the brigade. Much attention will be paid to mounted action against both mounted and dismounted troops. The lessons from the World War, and especially Allenby's famous cavalry operations in Palestine, will be carefully studied, and lectures and problems, based on these lessons, will be given to the students. Dismounted attack and defense will be carefully taught, following the principles taught at the Infantry School. Field fortifications and liaison will receive careful attention. The marching

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of cavalry will be an important feature of the course, and it is expected to develop this study more and more each year.

Under "General Instruction" will be taught map-reading and sketching and military history pertaining to cavalry, as well as demolitions, riot duty, law, hygiene, administration, and mess management. Some of these last-mentioned subjects will be taught to the Basic Class only, as there is not time nor necessity to teach them all to the Troop Officers' Class. The Troop Officers' Class will be chiefly concerned with horsemanship, the use of weapons, and tactics.

To teach all of these subjects in ten months will require hard work on the part of instructors and students; but, with the spirit which is taught at this school and the cavalry enthusiasm, it is hoped to accomplish the task in a satisfactory manner.

Above all, at the Cavalry School are taught a respect for other arms, a generosity toward all, and that gayety in the performance of even arduous duty that should characterize "the happy warrior."

GERMAN CAVALRY EQUIPMENT

IT HAS been decided that the new army cavalry shall carry lance, carbine, and short side arm. The sword is, provisionally, abolished.—*Militär-Wochenblatt*.



New Books Reviewed

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. By William L. McPherson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$2.50.

The attempt to condense the history of the World War into a single volume is manifestly a difficult task and one which must necessarily subject the author to criticism of omission if not of commission; yet it is precisely a complete story of the whole in a single volume which will be of the greatest value to the military student as well as to the historian, for it is only against the background of a complete picture that the details can be profitably studied. The military student should, therefore, welcome the efforts now being made to give a bird's-eye view of the war, even though such attempts, including the book under review, are so far both inaccurate and insufficient.

The author of the present volume has made a happy choice of the subject-matter covered by his book, but his success in connecting cause with effect and his freedom from bias are not so clear-cut. The military student learns from facts, not prejudices, and our disapproval of the German should not blind us to the causes of the war, much less to the strength and defects on either side in the conduct of the war. In other words, both the historian and the military student must, if they would draw all the lessons to be had, approach the study of the World War in a perfectly cold-blooded way. This the author fails to do. In his very first chapter he clearly brings out the fact that the murder at Sarajevo was only the pretext of the war; but, lest there be a weak spot in his effort to throw the entire onus of the war on Germany, he fails to mention the development of the Entente, the Anglo-French Naval Agreements, or the French-British General Staff Agreements of 1906-1912. So, too, the reader is led to infer that the Germans possessed an enormous superiority throughout the war. It may be remarked that Marshal Joffre has exploded the legend of Germany's numerical superiority in 1914 by his testimony before the Briey Commission. Another exploded legend, set down as a fact by the author, is the alleged attack of the 42d French Division and its decisive effect on September 9, 1914. The truth is that the 42d Division did not attack on the afternoon of September 9th, and on the 10th, when it gained contact, the Germans were in full and orderly retreat.

The author thinks (page 50): "As things turned out, German calculations were not greatly disturbed by the premature Russian invasion of East Prussia." The fact is that the German plans were so disturbed that immediately following the Battle of Charleroi two German divisions and one cavalry division were sent to East Prussia from the right flank of the Western armies, and many authorities believe that this weakening of German strength at the critical point had a decided importance on the outcome at the Marne. No one knowing the importance of the region of Maubeuge as a railroad center and the effect on von Kluck's supplies of the French resistance at the fortress of Maubeuge can agree with the author that the only effect of this resistance was keeping "three or four German divisions" out of the Battle of the Marne.

The German attack on Verdun, the Russian offensive of 1916, and the Somme form an interesting and indivisible study in military cause and effect, but the author

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considers these events separately and barely attempts to point out any relation between them.

In the author's opinion, the Somme marked the end of the "Attrition Theory," but he fails to tell us his idea of the theory underlying the attacks of 1917. In undertaking to explain the German method of attack of 1918, the author appears to be on totally unfamiliar ground and his reference to "von Hutier's Wave System" is unexplainable.

The absence of maps makes it necessary for the reader to supply himself with a separate set at extra expense.

The author has a great deal to say about unity of command and comparatively little about the American Expeditionary Forces. On page 321 he says: "Assured of a free hand, Foch could stop the first Ludendorff offensive or any succeeding Ludendorff offensive." There is no doubt as to the importance of unity of command, but the fact remains that it was the American soldier who stopped the Ludendorff drive of May 27.

It is, of course, impossible to include a great deal about the American effort in a single volume, undertaking to sketch the entire war, but in this case the elimination of America seems, for an American book, to be carried to an extreme. On page 327 the author states that the monthly arrivals of Americans in France was raised to 200,000. We like to think of the more than 310,000 Americans who reached France in September, 1918, and of the American soldier, who alone made an Allied victory possible.

FOX CONNER,
Brigadier General.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE. By Colonel S. C. Vestal, U. S. Army. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 8vo, 564 pages and index. \$5.00.

The author spent many years in collecting the material for this book, which, according to the alternative title, is: "The Foundation of Domestic and International Peace as Deduced from a Study of the History of Nations." The history of the entire world, Eastern and Western, from the dawn of history to the present time, in relation to those matters producing external and internal conflict and peace, is sufficiently reviewed, and logical deductions are made therefrom. The author has, in addition, covered a wide range of reading, including the best authors and material on political economy, anthropology, et cetera. The book has a good index, has been carefully proof-read, and errors have been eliminated.

The balance of power, whether called by that name or otherwise, in its relation to peace and war, is traced throughout recorded history. The maintenance of the balance of power has always made for peace, its attempted overthrow has always produced war, and its overthrow produced the subjection of all others to the dominant nation. The Roman Empire, the governments of Charles V, Louis XIV, and Napoleon, and more recently Germany, all fought to overthrow the balance of power, and in doing so each became the enemy of all other nations.

The relation of command of the sea to the balance of power is well shown. "England has been allowed to have the command of the sea without serious protest from the world at large because the weaker nations have feared to allow such command to fall into the hands of a great continental military State like ancient Rome, which should be at once the strongest on land and the strongest on the sea. The nations have been content for England to have command of the sea because she has kept no more troops than were necessary to maintain domestic peace within her dominions. They would not be willing for the command of the sea to pass into the hands of any nation which could put 100 veteran army corps, completely equipped,

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into the field" (p. 344). The nation that has command of the sea but maintains weak land forces is never a menace of the world peace in the larger sense; but the world peace is threatened and the balance of power is endangered when one nation becomes preponderant both on land and sea. It is shown that in all attempts against the balance of power one nation, the aggressor, attacks one or more of its neighbors, and ultimately the entire coalition is against it.

As is but natural to the historian, the author, in tracing peace and war, comes in frequent contact with the pacifists. The arguments presented by this class are set up and, under the fire of facts of history, are battered down, one and all. As an example of this, reference is had to the action of Germany, which, in preparing for the World War, subsidized peace propaganda in all potential enemy countries. Pacifists, wittingly or otherwise, thus became the tools of the German Government in its overweening ambition of world war and world domination.

The World War being in progress while the book was being written, frequent applications are made of the teachings of history in relation to the war. The repeated warnings to Belgium and her fate in failing to prepare are adverted to and the futility of treaties guaranteeing neutrality is amply shown in this and other cases, in respect to which the words of Alexander Hamilton are quoted: "The rights of neutrality will be respected only when they are defended by an adequate power. A nation, despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the privilege of being neutral" (p. 420).

The course of Germany since the days when Bismarck and Von Moltke rode at the head of that country down to date is traced. Germany in the World War ran true to form of all predatory powers, and, in the light of the precedents narrated, the outcome could, in general terms, be fairly well predicated. In a similar manner the action of Great Britain from the inception to the end of the World War could have been predicted. The outstanding features of British world policy are shown, being basically the same today as they were when Napoleon was bent on subjugating Europe.

The League of Nations, as an instrumentality for the preservation of peace, is nowhere mentioned in the book. However, as one reads the book he becomes conscious of a cumulative array of facts and arguments against the League of Nations. The arguments throughout the book find their principal application in determining what should be the proper policy of the United States in relation to domestic and international peace.

The author's style is fluent and readable. He makes a logical presentation of his subject. His deductions are clear. The work is a direct contribution to the literature on preparedness, worthy of the consideration of all thoughtful men, particularly of those whose duty or task is to shape legislation or to mold public opinion.

HOWARD R. HICKOK,
Colonel, Cavalry.

MY CHESS CAREER. By J. R. Capablanca. Macmillan & Co., New York. Price, \$2.50.

It has been said that there is much in common between the campaigns of warfare, the strategy and the outguessing of the enemy, and the campaigns and strategies of the chess-board. This was perhaps more broadly true of the tactics practiced half a century ago than of the tactical operations in the World War. Through its magnitude and complexity, modern warfare has, in a measure, outgrown the chess-board phase, although there is still a tangible similarity or kinship between the modern major operations of open warfare and the manipulation of the forces of the

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chess-board. One must, however, conceive pawns as divisions and the scope of the board as measured in hundreds of kilometers.

To all officers interested in the historic game, and it is assumed that most officers are, the book, "My Chess Career," by J. R. Capablanca, the phenomenal young Cuban chess champion, will prove intensely absorbing. They will find in it not only a record of the brilliant games played by Capablanca at many important tournaments and exhibition plays, but the frank and often naïve comments of the author and his truthful analysis of the games, positions, and other things. Through its pages the chess student will be able to trace, in a broad way, the development of Capablanca's genius and the growth of his strength and mastery through what are styled his periods of evolution, transition, and full development. Incidentally, there are true glimpses of the man himself, which reveal him as a real sportsman, a perfectly normal, well-educated, broad, sport-loving individual, and not merely a chess genius with a lop-sided, single-track mind. He says: "In writing this book I have endeavored to tell the truth, what I think of certain games, positions, and other things, at the risk, at times, of appearing extremely conceited to those who don't know me well personally. Conceit I consider a foolish thing; but more foolish still is that false modesty that vainly attempts to conceal that which all facts tend to prove. . . . There have been times in my life when I came very near thinking that I could not lose even a single game. Then I would be beaten, and the lost game would bring me back from dreamland to earth. Nothing is so healthy as a thrashing at the proper time, and from few won games have I learned as much as I have from most of my defeats. Of course, I would not like to be beaten at a critical moment, but otherwise I hope that I may at odd times in the future lose a few more games, if thereby I derive as much benefit as I have obtained from defeats of the past." How few have been these "defeats of the past" is shown in the record of ten master tournaments, from which Capablanca emerged with a total of 99 won games, 32 drawn, and 8 lost, and nine exhibition plays, in which his remarkable record was 24 won, 5 drawn, and one lost.

The mention of "positional play," which should be placed in a class apart from "attacking play," suggests a subject of extreme importance for the consideration of chess-players and one upon which much enlightenment can be gained from the study of Capablanca's games. According to popular belief, the "positional" player is content to play for small tactical advantages, in order to win in the long run by numerical superiority, while the attacking, or "imaginative," player thinks little of position, but devises grandiose, dashing, and spectacular attacks in order to score an early victory. Capablanca is often said to belong to the former class, and yet we find him winning brilliancy prizes in every tournament in which he takes part, and by means of most magnificent, deep, and far-seeing combinations.

The student will find that Morphy's brilliances almost invariably occurred after positional superiority had been established. But to attempt an attack before that stage has been reached argues want of elementary knowledge and can only win against inferior play. A combination embarked upon without justification by position is positively painful to the real chess-player, and even more so if the venture succeeds. Sacrifices are largely a matter of opportunity. A typical example of what is meant by this kind of brilliancy is afforded in the game (No. 29) between Capablanca and Schroeder in the Rice Memorial Tournament. At the 27th move Capablanca had worked out a long and brilliant combination against what would have been Schroeder's best line of play and resulting in an inevitable win. Schroeder chose another line of play, which resulted in a far simpler win for Capablanca, but the committee, when shown Capablanca's variation, awarded him the second brilliancy prize of the tournament. The last game of his match with

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Marshall is a splendid example of Capablanca's genius. Commenting on this game, Dr. Lasker, the world champion said: "His play is an example of how slight advantages should be utilized." The above-mentioned games are picked at random from the book, which is replete with games presenting intense situations, masterful play, and thrilling brilliancy. It would prove a valuable addition to the library of any officer interested in chess. Although a chess genius might not prove a military genius, I do not know that the experiment has ever been tried; still the converse is true, that the study and play of chess will aid in the development of the highly essential military qualities of strategy, resourcefulness, foresight, circumspection, caution, and perseverance.

ARTHUR HARRISON MILLER,
Major, C. A. C.

MY A. E. F. By Frances Newbold Noyes. Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York. 57 pages. Price, \$1.00.

In a few brief pages that fairly overflow with the milk of human kindness and understanding, Miss Noyes has recorded the great primitive emotions of the most wonderful event in our history. There never was an A. E. F. before and there never will be one again. It grew and grew until it was "so vivid that it seemed eternal," and then, like a dream, it vanished forever, leaving only the richest and sweetest memories for those who were fortunate enough to belong.

Already these memories were growing dim, shoved one side by the mad, onward, blind rush of this complicated civilization of ours; but in this little book the author brings them back with a vividness and intensity that makes you live them all over again, thrilling you with sensations which you imagined could never be felt again.

"My A. E. F." is a spiritual treatment of the great adventure, in which a doughboy personifying the A. E. F. is told by a charming "Y" girl all of his faults and all of his virtues, his arrogance, intolerance, his "taking-everything-for-granted spirit," his chivalry, his generosity, and his delicious sense of humor; but most delightful of all is the spirit of American youth, with its stalwart physique and its laughing eyes, that seem to radiate from every page. With a few big strokes of the brush in the hands of a genius, Miss Noyes has made the A. E. F. live forever.

BOOKS RECEIVED

LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER. By Sir George Arthur. The Macmillan Co., New York and London. Three volumes. Price per set, \$12.50.

THE AMERICAN GUIDE BOOK TO FRANCE AND ITS BATTLEFIELDS. By E. B. Garey, O. O. Ellis, and R. D. V. Magoffin. The Macmillan Company, New York and London. Price, \$3.50.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-1848. By Justin H. Smith. The Macmillan Co., New York and London. Two volumes. Price per set, \$10.00.

MY THREE YEARS IN AMERICA. By Count Bernstorff. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Price, \$5.00.

Reviews of the above books will appear in a later issue of the CAVALRY JOURNAL.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Douglas, Arizona Colonel Francis le J. Parker, Commanding

At its border station at Douglas, Arizona, the 1st Cavalry has performed the usual garrison duties during the quarter ending October 1, 1920. With the E. and V. Schools closed, the entire period has been devoted to combat firing and field training.

During the last target season, two remarkable records were made by organizations of the 1st Cavalry. The Machine-gun Troop, Lieutenant C. H. Espy, commanding, finished first in marksmanship at the District Machine-gun School, held at Fort Huachuca, by qualifying 10 experts, 8 sharpshooters, and 22 marksmen out of a total of 52 men firing. Troop K, firing the prescribed automatic rifle course, qualified 2 experts, 7 sharpshooters, and 3 marksmen out of a total of 12 men firing.

Since the last test of the motor transportation, with which the 1st Cavalry is equipped, the gasoline mules have performed the ordinary garrison duties. However, everything pertaining to the transportation is being made "shipshape" for another test, which is to take place when the roads have been made unfit by Arizona's annual rainy season.

In athletics the usual interest has been shown. The Officers' baseball team, playing in both losing and winning form, has lost two games to the 19th Infantry and one to the 10th Cavalry and has won two games from the 19th Infantry.

The enlisted men won a "clean-cut" victory in a track and field meet held July 30, all units stationed at Camp Harry J. Jones participating. The 1st Cavalry won 46 points, the 19th Infantry 35 points, and the other units 15 points.

A keen interest in polo is being developed, although a little late to make much of a showing, should the regiment be represented in the Southern Department Polo Tournament. On August 20 the new polo field was completed and the Polo Association awakened from a long sleep. Major Edgar Whiting has been elected president of the Polo Association.

The regiment's social activities have included a dance at Fort Huachuca as the guest of the 10th Cavalry, a return dance in honor of the 10th Cavalry, and two dances a month at the Douglas Country Club.

THIRD CAVALRY—Fort Myer, Virginia Colonel W. C. Rivers, Commanding

Preparation for the various horse shows at and about Fort Myer has occupied during the summer months most of the spare time of the officers and men of the third squadron, 3d Cavalry. The 3d Cavalry Horse Show, held at Fort Myer on July 30, was a complete success. Summaries follow:

Event I.—Inspection of material and animal-drawn transportation; inspection of stables. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Troop "I," 3d Cavalry.

Event II.—Equitation and drill, eight recruits from each troop. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Troop "I," 3d Cavalry.

Event III.—Officer and eight men per troop. Drill and equitation, including jumping. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Troop "L," 3d Cavalry.

Event IV.—Best trooper's horse. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Sergeant York, Troop "I."

Event V.—Jumping for enlisted men, eight non-commissioned officers or men per troop. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Army War College Detachment, First Sergeant Lindsay.

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Event VI.—Troop officer, jumping. Jumps 3 feet. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Captain John R. W. Diehl.

Event VII.—Rescue race. Prize, silver cup. Winners, First Sergeant Wallace and Private L. C. Baker, Troop "K."

Event VIII.—Roman race. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Sergeant Kremetzki, Troop "L."

Event IX.—Saber work, mounted. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Sergeant Manley, Troop "L."

Event X.—Best wagon and team, 4th line escort. Prize, silver cup. Winner, Supply Troop, Wagoner O'Brien.

At the Clarendon Fair one flat race at five furlongs was put on for officers. Madelle, owned and ridden by Major Charles L. Stevenson, 3d Cavalry, got home a length and a half ahead of the U. S. Government's Bell Beach, ridden by Lieutenant Cunningham, of General Pershing's Staff. Trooper, owned by the U. S. Government and ridden by Lieutenant Davis, 3d Cavalry, was just good enough to save third money.

A detachment composed of Major C. L. Stevenson and ten enlisted men of the 3d Cavalry visited the Upper Marlboro Fair and Race Meet during the middle part of August.

In the officers' flat race, an affair at six and one-half furlongs for a purse of \$500, Major Stevenson's mare again took the measure of the U. S. Government's Bell Beach, ridden by Lieutenant Cunningham. Jubilant, owned by Major Stevenson and ridden by Lieutenant Jadwin, 3d Cavalry, beat Major Tate's Yesterson for the show end of the purse. Captain Week's Hand Running and the U. S. Government's Proctor ran fifth and sixth respectively.

A purse of \$75 for a Roman race was won by a team from Troop "L," 3d Cavalry, ridden by Sergeant Bell. Private Deschamp's team was second and Private Mill's team third.

A detachment of the 3d Cavalry, under Captain Tupper Cole, visited the Prince William Fair and Horse Show at Manassas, Va., on August 18 and 19.

In the military classes, Captain J. T. Cole, 3d Cavalry, won second place with his light-weight charger Grand Dad. In the Roman race the winners were as follows:

1. Team from Troop "L," 3d Cavalry, Sergeant Kremetzki.
2. Team from Troop "I," 3d Cavalry, Private Garrity.
3. Team from Troop "K," 3d Cavalry, Private Baker.

From Manassas the detachment went to Marshall, Va., to participate in the Fauquier County Agricultural Fair and Horse Show. The following are the summaries of military classes:

Troopers' Mount Class:

1. Grand Dad, Sergeant Kremetzki, Troop "L," 3d Cavalry.
2. Apple Jack, Sergeant York, Troop "I," 3d Cavalry.
3. Sister, Private Sharpe, Headquarters Troop, 3d Cavalry.

In the handicap jump, Asthma, ridden by Lieutenant Creel, 3d Cavalry, made a clean performance the first time over the course, but was eliminated in the jump off.

In the open races Major Stevenson's stable accounted for one second and one third. Birdman, left at the post in the first race, got away fifty yards behind his field, but was good enough to run second and would have been first in another hundred yards.

In the soldiers' race Private Markle, Veteran Corps, landed Major Stevenson's Jubilant first, and Sergeant Clarke, on Char! Babe, from the same stable, was second. Lieutenant Taylor's Yesterson, ridden by Sergeant Garret, Troop "I," was third.

Living peacefully and happily out in "Happy Hollow," a small village near Fort Myer, Va., is Sergeant James Quinn. What is distinctive about this fine old man is that he served all of his time in one regiment, the 3d Cavalry. Fifteen years of this period was spent in Troop "I" and fifteen in Troop "F." Moreover, the sergeant has been retired for 19 years

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and he had three sons in the recent war, two of them having had commissions. He is a Medal of Honor Man. Probably some old "mounted rifleman" may remember him.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Marfa, Texas

Colonel J. J. Hornbrook, Commanding

Although the main part of the regiment has been at Marfa for the past quarter, the guidons, however, of Troops "B," "C," "E," "F," "H," and the Machine-gun Troop have been planted respectively at Holland's Ranch, Indio, Polvo, Ruidosa, La Jitas, and the Presidio, the outlying posts of the border patrol. Despite their dispersion, all of the troops completed the target season in small-arms firing, combat practice, proficiency tests, and automatic rifle firing, with the gratifying result of a qualification for the majority of the regiment in either rifle, pistol, or automatic rifle. In addition, the annual swordmanship test was held at Marfa on August 2, 1920, and was attended by all of the troops at that station.

Due to the activity of our allocated recruiting representatives in North Carolina, the regiment has been almost filled to its authorized strength. Their work has been splendid. Thanks to the presence of a large garrison, the town of Marfa was saved from destruction on August 4 by a most disastrous fire. The troops succeeded in overcoming the progress of the flames, but only after great effort. Their gallant work was much appreciated by the citizens, who, to give an outward expression thereof, entertained the regiment at a lawn fête, where unbounded hospitality was dispensed and enjoyed.

The interest in polo continues, with games played daily by the officers. An excellent team is being developed, so that on its visit to Fort Clark, on October 1st, for the contest with the 12th and 13th Cavalry respectively, it may win the right to participate in the Southern Department Tournament.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel Frederick Foltz, Commanding

Although the Sixth Cavalry has been somewhat handicapped because of shortage in personnel, combined with heavy guard duty, it has succeeded in keeping up its athletic and regimental activities remarkably well. The former is being rapidly overcome at present and recruits have been joining at the rate of from two to six per day during the latter part of August.

The course of instruction for the training of the 6th is complete and systematically arranged in weekly schedules, which are published four days in advance, so that all instructors may become fully conversant with the subject before attempting to teach it and in order that perfectly correct principles may be worked out. The instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers are required to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the work and to give demonstrations of their fitness to be instructors. The work begins with the rudiments and goes through, in progressive lessons, to the completion, as contemplated. The instruction is verified by frequent tests made by field officers. The program is being energetically and enthusiastically followed with excellent results.

For instructional purposes only, the personnel is divided into regimental and recruit units (squads, platoons, troops). The recruit units are formed of all recruits of three months' service or less and those men who have not had any cavalry training. The regimental unit consists of all other men of the regiment. Officers and selected non-commissioned officers are distributed among the units as instructors and assistant instructors. They are present at all instruction and report with their units at assembly. Punctuality

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is insisted upon. All officers start the day's work by synchronizing their watches with those of the squadron commanders at 6.30 a. m.

The heavy rainfall has interfered greatly with baseball and polo, but both men and officers grasp every opportunity to turn out and practice. The Camp Gordon baseball team made a trip to Fort Oglethorpe and played two games, both of which they won. The visitors played good ball, and because the post nine had lost several good players, by reason of recent discharge from the service, the home team was hard pressed to hold to its previous excellent form.

The Regimental Polo Association holds the interest of most of the younger officers at the present time, and from twelve to sixteen officers turn out at each practice. A first and second team has been organized and a very instructive and efficient system of training, both for men and ponies, is being carried on under the supervision of Major Daniel D. Tompkins.

The training time is divided into five periods, the first four of about ten minutes each, the latter varying from twenty minutes to half an hour. The first three periods are devoted to training of ponies; riding at will, stopping, turning, and use of the aids the first period, riding off at a walk and gallop the second, and rapid turning in and out among the stakes set for the purpose the third. The fourth period includes passing the ball up and down the field, on the off and near sides respectively, by each team, and the necessary stick work. Instruction and practice in team-work, followed by scrimmage at moderate gates and several short periods of fast work, completes the work for the day. The whole system is carried out somewhat like instruction in a troop, and is not only interesting in the extreme, but holds fair to bring up a powerful foundation of polo material for this fall and next season. Instructions from the Southeastern Department were recently received informing the team of its entry in the tournament at Camp Knox, Kentucky. It is expected to send five officers, seven enlisted men, and twenty-four ponies, to leave on or about September 25, 1920.

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Colonel E. B. Winans, Commanding

A day which will always stand out in the regiment was July the 28th, when, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies, Regimental Day was celebrated. Colonel F. C. Marshall, the commanding officer of the regiment, reviewed its history and traditions in an exceptionally sympathetic address, following which was a brilliantly staged pageant depicting many events in the history of the regiment. The audience relived the encounters which the 10th had had with the Indians, the Filipinos, and the Mexicans, and for the time being were immersed in the atmosphere of the old frontier days. By way of contrast, various troops then demonstrated the work of the soldier in modern warfare, and, in order that the day might not suffer an anticlimax, a brilliant dance and barbecue closed the festivities, where we "laughed and joked, and talked and smoked, and turned to boys again."

The interest in athletics has maintained its high standard. The track team of the Arizona District, of whom approximately half were from this regiment, won the track and field championship of the Southern Department in June. Williamson and Moore won first and second places in both the 100 and 200-meter dashes in the Interdepartmental Meet in July. No less successful has been the polo. In the Polo Tournament held at this post, the White Team, Captain Heffernan, rode away with the honors.

To the regret of the regiment, Colonel F. C. Marshall left on August 5 for duty in the office of the Chief of Cavalry. He is succeeded in command by Colonel E. B. Winans.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel Claude B. Sweezy, Commanding

Since July 1, 1920, the regiment has performed the usual garrison duties.

On July 28, 1920, Troop A, three officers and seventy enlisted men, left the Presidio of Monterey for a four months' tour of duty at Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Calif.

On August 16, 1920, Troop D, two officers and seventy enlisted men, left this station for El Campo, Calif.

It is expected that Troops H (Calexico) and E (El Campo) will be shortly returned to this station.

Recruits are arriving daily and the regiment is rapidly approaching the authorized minimum strength.

Polo.—A polo detachment has been formed, under the supervision of the polo representative, and all polo ponies have been assigned thereto for conditioning and training.

Practice games are played Wednesday and Sunday at the Del Monte Polo Field, and a strenuous effort is being made to develop a team to enter the winter tournament.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel Robert A. Brown, Commanding

After the transfer of the 14th Cavalry from Fort Sam Houston to the Fort Ringgold Sector, mention of which was made in the last issue of the JOURNAL, the regiment was stretched out for about 80 miles. Its territory extended from below Hidalgo north to the Arroya El Tigre, with the units distributed at Fort Ringgold, Sam Fordyce, and McAllen.

On May the 30th the Brownsville District was discontinued and the sector became the post of Fort Ringgold, with sub-stations and outposts. All during the spring and summer we have been occupied in improving our stations and in carrying out the arduous duties of border patrol. These activities, together with the target season, have kept us all so busy that we have not had time to worry and fret about our surroundings and the heat. It was hard to leave Sam Houston, but we determined to get all that we could out of our new environment, and with this mental attitude we soon found ourselves comparatively happy.

Just as the target season was nearing completion, the regiment received orders to proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and although we had been eight years on the border, it was with a little regret that we packed our plunder and moved on. Some of our lives had been spent amid these surroundings, and as we were about to depart only the pleasant features of our sojourn stood out, bringing with them a feeling of regret. Just before we arrived at Des Moines all of the regiment except the 1st squadron was diverted to Camp Dodge for temporary duty in connection with the closing of the camp. The regiment arrived at its new station on August 19.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Colonel W. C. Short, Commanding

Military.—The regiment regrets the loss of their commanding officer, Colonel Farrand Sayre, who had been ordered to Corizal, Panama. Colonel Sayre has been with the 16th Cavalry for the past three years and has endeared himself as a leader to both the officers and enlisted men of this regiment.

In token of their appreciation of the services of Colonel Farrand Sayre, the enlisted men of the 16th Cavalry, represented by the first sergeants of the regiment, met Colonel and Mrs. Sayre to bid them adieu, and presented them with a beautiful sterling silver tea set.

For the first time in the history of the regiment, we have been having regimental

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drills and parades. One hour each day is devoted to regimental drill and regimental parade is held once a week.

Athletics.—In the summer polo tournament for the championship of San Antonio the first team of the 16th Cavalry came out victorious. Six teams were entered in the tournament and it was only by hard playing and excellent team-work that the 16th Cavalry team won. Our team defeated the Second Division team 12 to 11, the Department Headquarters first team 7 to 6, and the Freebooters' team by a score of 13 to 7. The tournament was for the San Antonio Light Cups, consisting of one large cup, which went to the winning team, and individual cups for the members of the winning team. The 16th Cavalry first team consisted of Captain J. P. Yancey, No. 1; Captain H. J. M. Smith, No. 2; Captain H. E. Taylor, No. 3; Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Corbusier, No. 4, and First Lieutenant J. V. McDowell, substitute.

Social.—The 16th Cavalry band plays a concert at the Fort Sam Houston Staff Post every Wednesday night and at the Infantry Post on Thursday night.

Two dances a week are held at the open-air pavilion in the Cavalry Post. The enlisted men have one on Monday night and the officers one on Tuesday night.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY—Schofield Barracks, H. T.

Colonel John D. L. Hartman, Commanding

The 17th Cavalry covered itself with glory on May 28, 1920, when its drivers swept the card at the Hawaiian Department Transportation Show, held at Schofield Barracks, H. T. In every contest in the Animal Transportation class in which they were entered the cavalymen won place, and in some instances captured the entire event.

This show, the first of its kind in the Hawaiian Islands, attracted a deal of attention, not only from service people, but from civilians. It took the form of a field meet, open exclusively to all classes of army transportation, from pack-mule to motor truck. Events included races between escort wagons, packing contests, driving contests for field wagons, and contests in wheel-changing, pole-changing, harnessing, unharnessing, and a mule race, which was won by the Supply Troop, 17th Cavalry.

The Supply Troop drivers got a place in every event in which they were entered, scoring five firsts, four seconds, and two thirds in seven competitions. Buskirk proved the champion individual skinner of the afternoon, winning two firsts and being disqualified through a technicality from gaining a third. Thomas, of the same outfit, also showed well, with two firsts and a second to his credit. Probably the most prized victory of all of the animal contests was that in which wagons, harness, and equipment were judged for condition. Nearly an hour was consumed by the judges in arriving at a decision, so close was the competition, the Supply Troop finally being given the prize for first and second places, third going to the 3d Engineers. Following the competitions, 20 wagons of the Supply Troop, under charge of First Sergeant Davenport, gave a stirring and unusual wagon drill for 15 minutes.

Wagon Events.—1. Field-wagon race—Wagner, Honolulu; Thomas, 17th Cavalry; Metzler, 17th Cavalry. Time, 1.31.

2. Packing contest—Davenport and Millard, 17th Cavalry; Senge and Long, 3d Engineers; Dadesman and Hughes, 3d Engineers. Time, 2.05.

3. Field-wagon driving contest—King, Schofield, Metzler, 17th Cavalry; Wade, Coast Artillery. Time, .40.

4. Field-wagon contest—Deal, 17th Cavalry; Smith, 17th Cavalry; Folk, 3d Engineers.

5. Wheel-changing contest—Buskirk, 17th Cavalry; Wagner, Honolulu.

6. Pole-changing contest—Thomas, 17th Cavalry; Wagner, Honolulu; King, Schofield.

7. Harness and unharness contest—Buskirk, 17th Cavalry; Thomas, 17th Cavalry; Fales, 17th Cavalry.

Summary.—17th Cavalry, 39; Honolulu Quartermaster, 11; Schofield Quartermaster, 6; 3d Engineers, 5; Coast Artillery, 1.

The Reserve Officers Department

MINOR TACTICS

THE PROBLEMS which appear in the Reserve Officers Department are taken from the course of minor tactics at the Cavalry School. Recent experiences in the World War have convinced us more than ever that we should have a uniform cavalry doctrine, and that we should get away from the diversification of views to which we have more or less leaned. The course in minor tactics at the Cavalry School is for the junior officers of cavalry and embodies the tactical principles and doctrines drawn from our own teachings and experiences. It will no doubt appeal to junior officers on the active list, as well as to the reserve officers. All of the map problems in the course are based on the Gettysburg 3-inch map.*

MAP PROBLEM No. 2, PART I

Advance Guard

SITUATION

Small Red cavalry and infantry detachments in friendly territory are reported on the line Gettysburg-Emmitsburg. The latter place is said to contain considerable quantities of foodstuffs and forage.

During the night of March 25-26, 1920, the 1st Cavalry Brigade (Blue), less 3d Cavalry, in hostile territory, camped as follows: 2d Cavalry at Georgetown; Brigade (less 2d Cavalry) at Kingsdale; first squadron, 1st Cavalry, in meadow west of railroad and south of Kingsdale—599 road. The third squadron, 1st Cavalry, furnished the outpost along the general line Oakgrove S. H.—road fork 566—Piney Creek.

The remainder of the 1st Cavalry Division camped on the line Littlestown—Whitehall—Square Corner.

At 6.00 a. m., March 26, 1920, the Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Brigade, issued the following order:

Field Orders }
No. N. }

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE (BLUE),
KINGSDALE, PA., March 26, 1920—6.00 a. m.

Map: Gettysburg 3".

Troops:

(a) Advance guard:

Major A.

1st squadron, 1st Cavalry.

(b) Main body in order of march:

1st Cavalry (less 1st squadron).

2d Cavalry (less 1 troop).

2d Machine Gun Battalion.

1. Red cavalry and infantry detachments of unknown strength are reported on the line GETTYSBURG-EMMITSBURG.

* Copies of the Gettysburg Map and the Gettysburg-Bonneauville sheets, on which this problem is based, may be obtained from the United States Cavalry Association at 5 cents each, unmounted.

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The 1st Cavalry Division (less 1st Brigade) marches on GETTYSBURG today.

2. This brigade marches on EMMITSBURG today via KOON—HARNEY—CUMPS MILL.

3. (a) The point of the advance guard will march from road fork 566 at 8.00 a. m. The advance guard will attack the enemy wherever met.

(b) The main body will march when the advance guard has gained a distance of about 700 yards and will thereafter regulate the gait.

(c) The outpost will stand relieved at 8.00 a. m. and will join its regiment on the road.

4. Combat trains will follow their squadrons without distance.

Field trains will assemble on road, with head of column at road fork 566, in order of march of their units, after main body has marched. They will proceed to HARNEY and there await further orders. One troop, 2d Cavalry, will act as escort.

5. I will march at the head of the main body.

B,
Brig. Gen.

Distribution:

C. G., 1st Cavalry Division.

C. O., 1st Cavalry.

C. O., 2d Cavalry.

Major A.

Staff.

File.

C. O., 2d Machine Gun Battalion.

Required:

1. Major A's warning order: Give reasons for contents of order. (He received the brigade field order at 6.15 a. m.)

2. Major A's advance guard order: Give reasons, briefly, for dispositions therein. (Assume that the field order, 1st Cavalry, did not contain anything new for Major A.)

3. Tracing of disposition of advance guard when head of main body is at road junction 508, 1,100 yards east of Harney: Tracing to show all subdivisions (except connecting troopers) of advance guard, strength of each, strength and location of patrols now out, element from which sent out, points at which detached and to which ordered, and place of return. Patrols that have returned to and are on axis of movement need not be shown.

Assume that nothing yet has been seen of the enemy.

A SOLUTION

I

WARNING ORDER

Major A assembles captains and staff and gives following warning order:

"Our brigade marches on EMMITSBURG today via KOON—HARNEY—CUMPS MILL.

"This squadron will be the advance guard.

"Squadron will be formed ready to march at 7.45 a. m.

"Troop A will be the support.

"Combat train will follow squadron without distance.

"Field trains will join and march with field trains of regiment.

"Captains and staff report for orders at 7.45 a. m."

REASONS

Major A issues a warning order for the purpose of having his command ready to march at a prescribed hour, properly equipped and prepared for its mission. He need

THE RESERVE OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

communicate it only to his captains and staff in order to insure this. He has not had time to prepare the formal field order, but he can give out a synopsis. He therefore states the day's objective, the general duties of the squadron, and when he wishes it to be formed ready to march. He designates the troop for duty as support, so that the captain may make such preliminary preparations as are possible. In order that the trains may prepare to march, he mentions them in the warning order. He decides now when to issue his field order and directs the captains and staff to report at that time.

He issues this order verbally. The official order for the day's duty will appear in the filed order later.

Omitting sentences 1, 2, and 4 might have accomplished the purpose of the warning order, but the officers present will be very glad to get the information contained therein. It may make their immediate tasks easier. Furthermore, there seems to be no good reason why it should be withheld.

II

Field Orders }
No. N. }

HEADQUARTERS 1ST SQUADRON, 1ST CAVALRY,
KINGSDALE, PA., March 26, 1920—7.00 a. m.

Map: Gettysburg 3".

1. Red cavalry and infantry detachments of unknown strength are reported on the line GETTYSBURG-EMMITSBURG.

The 1st Cavalry Division (Blue) (less 1st Brigade) marches on GETTYSBURG today. Our brigade marches on EMMITSBURG today via KOON—HARNEY—CUMPS MILL.

2. This squadron will be the advance guard and will precede the main body at about 700 yards.

3. (a) Troop A, Captain A, will be the support and will precede the reserve at about 700 yards. The point of the advance guard will march from road fork 566 at 8.00 a. m. It will attack the enemy wherever met.

(b) The squadron, less Troop A, will be the reserve. It will march when the support has gained its distance and will thereafter regulate the gait.

4. Combat trains will follow squadron without distance. Field trains will join and march with field trains of regiment.

5. I will march with the reserve.

A,
Major.

Distribution:

C. G., 1st Cavalry Brigade.

C. O., 1st Cavalry.

Captain A.

File.

Read to captains and staff.

REASONS FOR DISPOSITIONS IN FIELD ORDER

Paragraph 1 of the field order is almost a copy of the Brigade Commander's field order, and contains information the squadron should have.

Paragraph 2 gives the general duty of the squadron and its position with reference to the main body and indicates that the main body will establish the rate of march.

Paragraph 3 (a) designates one troop for support and paragraph 3 (b) places the remainder of the squadron in the reserve. This follows the converse of the idea expressed in F. S. R. 49, which states that whenever the advance guard is less than a battalion there

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

is no reserve. However, the military situation and not a fixed rule should govern. By placing one troop in the support, Major A maintains the integrity of units and places upon a captain, a responsible officer, the duty of flank reconnaissance up to one-half mile, and the further duty of pushing aside light resistance. By maintaining three troops in the reserve, Major A keeps the bulk of the combatant strength united under his immediate control. Reconnaissance beyond one-half mile can be done by the reserve, and the squadron Adjutant, as operations officer, can order out patrols at suitable times.

A distance of 700 yards (at times increased probably to 1,400 yards) from support to reserve will allow the latter ample time to prepare for combat, if the enemy be found advancing, and will not be so great that the support cannot be reinforced in time.

Major A relies upon Captain A to subdivide the support properly and give it suitable detailed instructions.

In paragraph 4 Major A gives the final instructions concerning the trains and in so doing follows the brigade field order.

In paragraph 5 Major A states he will march at the head of the reserve. It is from that point that the rate of march will be regulated and from which measures will be taken to overcome enemy resistance too great for the support.



The United States Cavalry Association

NOTICE

IN ACCORDANCE with the terms of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the United States Cavalry Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on the third Monday in January, 1921. At this meeting will take place the election of officers of the Association to replace the officers who have been serving as an emergency body under appointment by the President of the Association. The Constitution states: "The election shall be by ballot, and a plurality of all votes cast in person or by proxy shall elect" (Sec. 4, Art. VI). Seven vacancies are to be filled, namely, President, Vice-President, and five members of the Executive Council. Every member of the Association, regular or associate, is entitled to a vote. Only regular members shall be eligible to hold office. For convenience of members, a proxy is printed below. Cut this out and send it to the Secretary.

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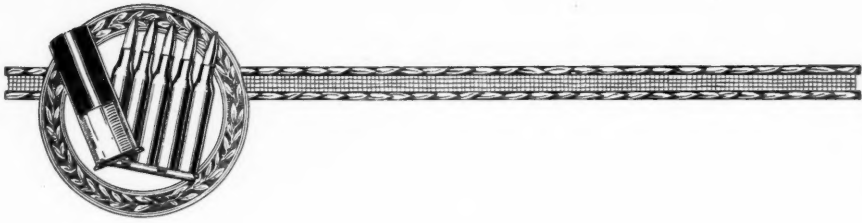
To the Secretary, United States Cavalry Association:

I hereby designate -----, or the Secretary of the U. S. Cavalry Association, to act as my proxy and cast my vote at the regular annual meeting of the Cavalry Association for the election of officers, to be held in the city of Washington, D. C., on the third Monday in January, 1921.

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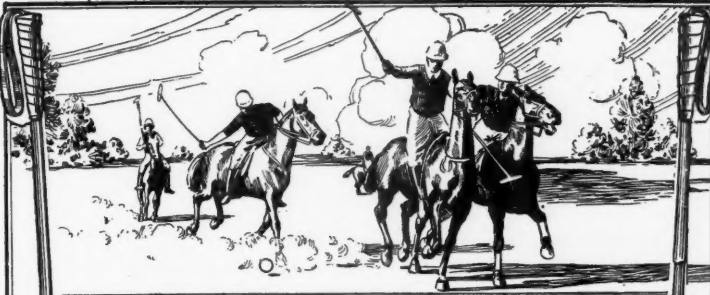
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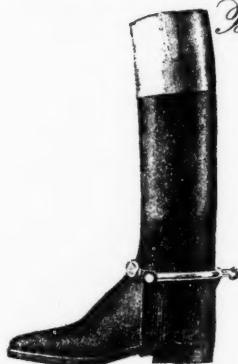


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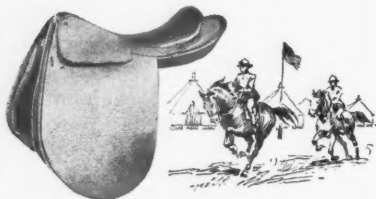
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ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JUNIOR
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